

Effective August 11, 1927, we announce our appointment as Distributors for Hong Kong and South China of the following products of the General Motors Corporation.

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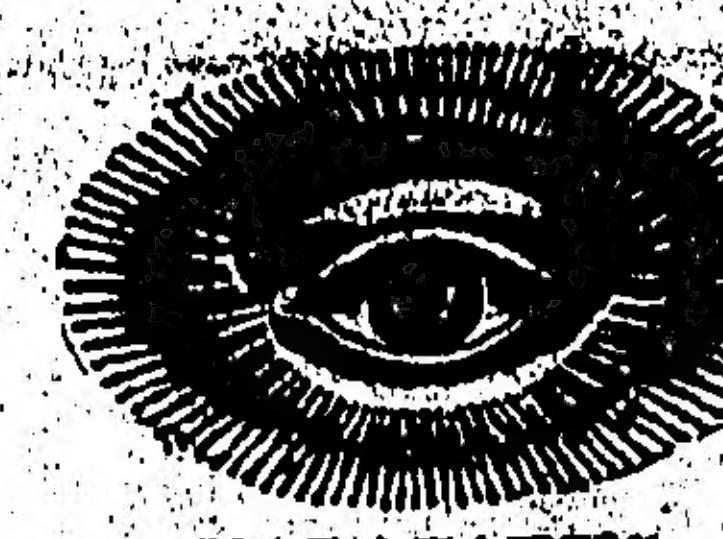
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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1843

No. 25,642

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.



N. LAZARUS.

Hong Kong's Only European Optician—
Established Over Forty Years
Manager: Ralph A. Cooper, M.A.O.A.
Registered Optometrist (Canada).

TWO "KWANGS" UNITE.

Southern Provinces To Fight Against North.

FENG WANTS CHIANG BACK.

Chang Tso-lin Making Plans To Hold Gains.

HOME PORT OF DEFENCE FORCE ACTION IN SHANGHAI.

According to a message from Shanghai the two Kwangs—Kwangsi and Kwangtung—are to unite and tilt their lances against the Northerners, who, according to local Chinese sources, are making preparations to withstand any advances on their newly gained territory north of the Yangtze.

In various circles there is an undertone of regret at the retirement of Chiang Kai-shek. Feng Yu-hsiang has openly asked him to return to office, though this is unlikely in view of the very unsettled military position of the Nationalists, who are, according to reports, still fighting a losing battle against the advancing Northerners.

No further details are to hand regarding the Shanghai incident reported this morning.

ATTACK AT NANKING.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Li Chai-sum, Governor of Kwangtung, and Huan Hsiaoshun, Governor of Kwangsi, have agreed to recognise the Wuhan Government and have offered to co-operate with Wuhan and Nanjing against the North.

Feng Yu-hsiang, from Chengchow, has issued a circular telegram through Li Lieh-chun, who was chairman of the first conference of the new government at Nanking, asking Chiang Kai-shek to return to his post.—Reuter.

British Inspection Up Yangtze.

London, Yesterday.

Reports from China indicate a further advance of the Northerners towards Nanking. Refugees are flocking along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway to the latter city where conditions, however, are at present quiet.

Representatives of commercial concerns with interests in Yangtze ports, in company with British officials, are proceeding slowly to Ichang, Chungking and other centres up-river to inquire into conditions prevailing in those localities.—British Wireless Service.

Northern Success.

Nanking, Yesterday.

The Northerners captured Pukow this morning and are bombarding Nanking this afternoon. British subjects were evacuated and taken aboard H.M.S. "Wiven" and "Woodlark," which are at present lying alongside the International Import and Export Companies' premises on the south bank of the Yangtze.

Galen Returns.

Hankow, Aug. 17.

It is revealed from authentic sources that General Galen actually travelled north on the 9th inst., but returned to Hankow on the 11th owing to railway interruption.—Reuter.

Military Moves.

Shanghai, To-day.

The following army moves are reported to-day:

General Ho Kin from Wu Yue towards Hong Kong.

General Law Hing from Kou Kong towards Nanking.

General Chan Ka-yam from Wuhan towards Anfa.

General Tsui Ting-kai from Kongsaai towards Chikong.

The first three moves took place yesterday and the fourth this morning.—"Hong Kong Evening Post."

Shanghai Incident.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

A Bristol biplane yesterday morning made a forced landing at Kiangwan Race course, outside the International Settlement. An unarmed British relief party was sent out and brought in the engine and fuselage, but the Chinese military authorities received orders not to release the wings.

The request of the British Consul-General to the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, to take the necessary steps to secure the return of the wings, met with a categorical refusal on the part of the Commissioner.

General Duncan, thereupon requested the Consul-General to inform the Commissioner that if the necessary instructions for the

HIGH JINKS.

Cosgrave Govt. Saved By Nationalist!

FAILED TO VOTE.

Why He Left The Dail Before Division.

Dublin, Yesterday.

The expulsion of Jinks from Mr. Redmond's national league party will probably be the next step in the Irish political drama. He left the Dail before the division and did not return. He strolled into the city this morning. Reports of his kidnapping are unfounded.

Jinks told an interviewer that his constituents opposed a coalition and urged him to support the Government which was best for Ireland.

"Genial John Jinks."

It Captain Redmond was puzzled when a member of his party, genial John Jinks, who keeps a hostelry in Sligo, abstained from voting against the Government yesterday, he is more puzzled to-day owing to Jinks' disappearance. Rumours are flying in Dublin to the effect that Jinks has been kidnapped or had "vanished" before the vote.

Capt. Redmond's party, numbering only seven, had unanimously pledged against the Government, and Jinks' vote would have defeated the Government.—Reuter.

Home Version.

London, Yesterday.

A British army aeroplane during a practice flight at Shanghai yesterday made a forced landing on the International racecourse, a few miles from Shanghai, owing to engine trouble. The fuselage was removed. Chinese troops

quarter there obstructed the removal of the wings of the plane.

The British have lodged a protest with the higher Chinese military authorities.—British Wireless Service.

Feng And Yen.

The "Shun Tien Shih Pao" publishes under reserve a report that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan have concluded a secret alliance for defensive and offensive purposes. The following are said to be the principal terms of the agreement:

(1) Shansi agrees to allow the Kuominchuan to use the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan railways to attack Mukden troops.

(2) After Kuominchuan occupation of Chihli there should be a redistribution of defence areas so that the two Chihli districts on the Peking-Suiyuan railway, Huanhush and Taining, will be subject to the control of Shansi.

(3) Shansi should supply the Kuominchuan on the Peking-Hankow railway with arms, ammunition and funds during their operations against the Ankuochun.

The paper says that as a result of the alliance train services between Shihchiachwang and Hankow have been resumed. Another report says that the three brigades of Shansi troops stationed at Shihchiachwang are fraternising with Marshal Feng's soldiers on the railway.

AIR SMOKE SCREEN.

EXPERIMENT WITH A LINER.

"BLINDING" PROCESS.

New York, Yesterday.

Passengers on the liner "Ile de France," on approaching New York, while watching an army bombing plane swooping down were astonished to see a smoke screen dropped, completely enveloping the liner. It was later learned that it was an experiment by the United States army

chemical warfare service to demonstrate the feasibility of blinding ships from air attack.—Reuter's American Service.

GREEK CABINET.

COALITION MINISTRY FORMED.

Athens, Yesterday.

A new Coalition Cabinet has been formed under M. Zaimis, whose programme includes the reorganisation of the financial system, advocated by M. Cafandaris, Finance Minister, and Michael Poulos, Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

TAXICAB FINANCES.

ALL CREDITORS TO BE PAID IN FULL.

SUBSTANTIAL BALANCE.

A meeting of creditors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Co., Ltd. was held at the offices of the liquidators, Messrs. Fleming and Cleland, (Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews) this morning. Mr. Fleming presiding.

The chairman announced that all creditors would be paid in full and that a substantial balance would remain.

The artist Caton Woodville was

found shot in his studio at St. John's Wood and died on the way to hospital.—Reuter.

ARTIST FOUND SHOT.

CATON WOODVILLE DIES IN LONDON.

London, Yesterday.

Mr. Lorcan's most valuable services to the Colony were in connection with the Hong Kong

Boroughs.

CAPT. D. C. LOGAN.

Popular Young Resident Passed Away.

FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON.

Death After Short Illness Following Appendicitis.

We regret to announce the death of Capt. Donald Clements Logan, M.C., who passed away at the Peak Hospital at four o'clock this morning at the age of thirty-one years. Last Monday week Capt. Logan was operated on for appendicitis. Complications set in and after a few days his life was despaired of. Last week-end, however, there was a turn for the better, and it was considered likely that he would have pulled through. The end came suddenly, and was peaceful.

The news of his death was received throughout the Colony with widespread regret. A member of a well-known and respected family with many years associated with Hong Kong.

He was a popular executive

position with many other American

industrial concerns. He was sent to Yale as a young man, but did not complete the University

course as his father wanted him

in the business at Chicago. He

married Miss Lolita Sheldon of

New York, and died without

issue.]

OUR \$50 PRIZE.

Cross-Word Puzzle Competition Result.

The result of the "China Mail's" fifteenth \$50 Cross-Word Puzzle (Second Series) will be found on page 8 of this issue. This week there are three winners with fully correct solutions.

OFFICER SHOT.

"MOONSHINING" AFFRAY IN AMERICA.

DISREGARDED WARNING.

cliation with Hong Kong, several years of his youth and early manhood, were spent in the Colony where his keenness and efficiency in various sports, his excellent record of military service during the war and with the Hong Kong Volunteers, and his cheery personality had earned him well deserved popularity.

A Popular Sportsman.

The sympathy of the whole

Chinese goes out to his father, Mr. William Logan, the well-known local sharebroker, to Mrs. Logan and other members of the family and to his fiancee, Miss Iris Thornchill. His married sister, Mrs. Bartholomew, left the Colony last year and is now at Baghdad, where Mr. Bartholomew (who was formerly with Holyoak, Massey and Co., and later with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels) has taken up a business position.

Donald's younger brother, Kenneth, is now at Singapore.

Donald's first association with the Colony was when his father came to Hong Kong for Sassoon and Company, Ltd., about twenty years ago. After attending at the old Kowloon School (now Central British School) he went to England to complete his education and shortly joined up, obtaining a Commission in the Royal North Lancashire Regiment. He also rendered valuable services as an instructor in bayonet fighting at Aldershot.

Gallantry In The Field.

Of his gallantry in the field the occasion on which he won the Military Cross distinction is typical.

It will be remembered that this decoration was presented to him by H. E. the (then) Chief Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.). On

that occasion His Excellency

had never before been equalled. He succeeded in circumnavigating the Island in a racing skiff during the Whitsuntide holidays. He started from the Yacht Club at 10.30 a.m. and proceeded

by way of Lyemun and had a hard

pull all the way to Cape d'Aguilar.

Then he proceeded via Sulphur Channel

and arrived back at the Yacht Club at 5.30 p.m.

He was so little

affected by the long pull that he

attended a ball at Government House the same evening.

Donald Logan was Mason and

was R.W.M. Lodge Eastern

Scotia, No. 928, S.C. and D.G.I.G.

Grand Lodge of Scottish Free-

masonry in the District of Hong

Kong and South China.

Local Observances.

The flag at the Hong Kong

Club was half-masted this morning as a mark of observance.

The funeral, which passes the

Monument at 5.30 p.m. this after-

noon will be a military one and

will be attended by representa-

tives of the Government, leading

firms and the various institu-

tions with which he was connected.

The Hong Kong Volunteer De-

fense Corps will be represented,

the Scottish Company turning out

at full strength. The firing party

will consist of a detachment from

the King's Own Scottish Bor-

derers.

Mr. Lorcan's most valuable ser-

vices to the Colony were in con-

nection with the Hong Kong

Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., in

which Company he was at the

time of his death.

Mr. Lorcan's most valuable ser-

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Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

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P. & O. BUILDING.—Commodious Offices TO LET, for particulars apply to:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

TO LET.—No. 2A ARMEND BUILDINGS, KOWLOON. Four-roomed furnished Flat from 16th October, 1927. Apply to Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming.

TO LET.—"Bellevue" No. 6 Peak Road. Fully-furnished from 1st December, 1927. Apply to Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming.

TO LET.—Five-roomed House No. 47 in Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush and Sanitary conveniences. Phone No. 721 C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Triumph Motor Cycle, 4 H.P. 1922. Good order. Price \$150.00. Apply to Lt. Munroe, R.A.F., Kai Tak, Kowloon City, before 1 p.m.

FOR SALE.—Chefoo Stamps. Unused. Set of six stamps:—2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Price \$2 per set. Apply Box No. 500, c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price \$1,000.00. Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone-Central 22.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVIVORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY, the 19th August, 1927, at 11 o'clock a.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street (for account of the concerned)

1 BALE KHAKI DRILLS.

Terms.—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 17th August, 1927.

ON FRIDAY, the 19th August, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios comprising:

Porcelain, Old Pictures, Pekin Carved Lacquer Pictures, Hand Paintings, Bronze, Crystal, Amber Beads, Jade, Lacquered Boxes, Table Screens, Jade Trees, Embroideries, etc., etc.

ALSO A Few pieces of Canton Blackwood Furniture.

AND One Old Indian Five-coloured Bowl and Stand in Case.

Terms.—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 16th August, 1927.

NOTICE
TO SHIPWINDERS,
MASTERS & AGENTS.

The Yuen Wo Seamen's Institute always has men available to ship as watchmen, seamen, &c.

Our men are employed by the leading passenger lines. We guarantee satisfaction.

Please phone or call:—K.661—No. 2, Saigon Street, Yaumati or C.2560—No. 38, Tung Man Street.

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CAKE

ITS QUALITY THAT COUNTS

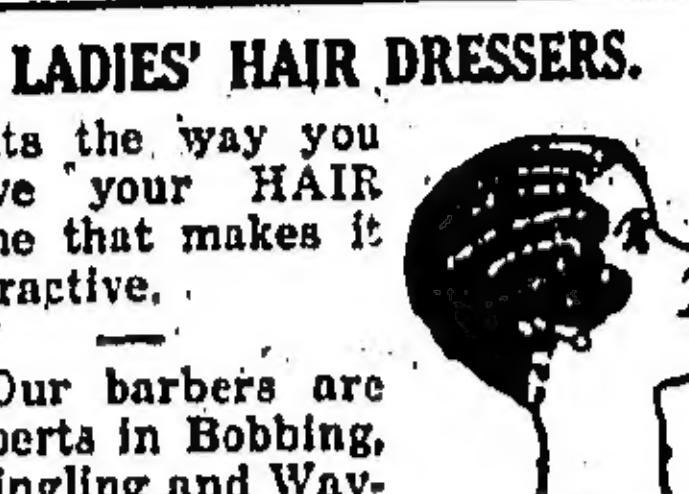
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REFILLING
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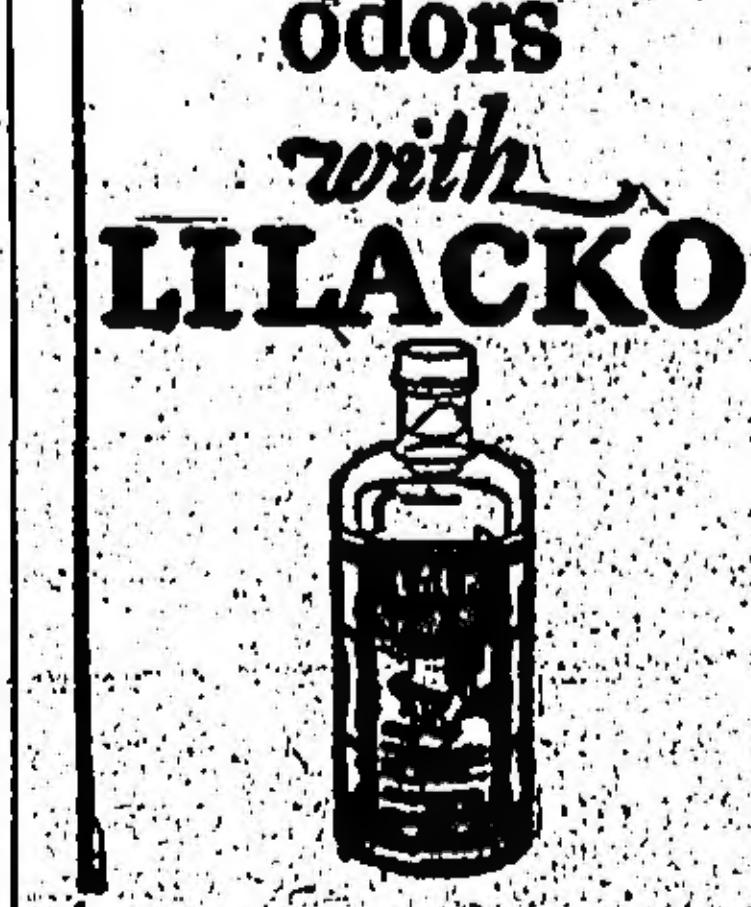
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No. 48 Queen's Road, C. Hong Kong.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE

APPLICATIONS for admission to the above League must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August accompanied by the entrance fee of Twenty Dollars. No Club can be admitted to the League unless affiliated to the Hong Kong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.

P. O. Box 233.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

APPLICATIONS for affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the necessary fee of Two Dollars. Newly affiliating Clubs One Dollar entrance fee extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.

P. O. Box 233.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

REFEREES AFFILIATION.

APPLICATIONS from qualified Referees for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the annual subscription of One Dollar.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.

P. O. Box 233.

S.S. "TJILEBOET."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the wreck of the Forepart of the s.s. "TJILEBOET" as it now lies at Ling Ting Island. Full particulars from the undersigned.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIEN, York Building.

ROLANDE SARRAULT.

NOTIFICATION.

The business hitherto carried on under the above name will, from this date, be continued under entirely new management, and at the same address, under the name of

PAMELA,

22, Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, August 17, 1927.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

COMPANIES WINDING UP NO. 3 OF 1926.

In the Matter of the Companies Ordinances 1911-1925.

and In the Matter of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

NOTICE OF FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND of One hundred per centum has been declared, in this matter, and that same may be received at my Office, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1927, or on any subsequent week day (except Saturdays) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Upon applying for payment, the notice already sent to creditors must be produced to the undersigned.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
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MARTINS PILLS

For External Use ONLY.

Thousands praise this

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Take 10 pills

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Results are

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Generous Jar only \$1.00.

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REDUCED PASSENGER RATES.

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From Hong Kong
S.S. "Fiume-L" Sails hence on or about 19th Aug.
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M.V. "Romolo" Sails hence on or about 13th Oct.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong

M.V. "Remo" Sails hence on or about 21st Aug.
S.S. "Fiume-L" Sails hence on or about 20th Sept.
M.V. "Esquino" Sails hence on or about 18th Oct.

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TENYO MARU Monday, 22nd August, at Noon.

KOREA MARU Tuesday, 6th Sept., at 10 a.m.

SHINYO MARU Tuesday, 26th September.

Calls Los Angeles, omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HARUNA MARU Friday, 26th August, at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU Saturday, 10th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU Saturday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 21st September.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.

SEIYO MARU Friday, 19th August.

MURORAN MARU Saturday, 27th August.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

GINGO MARU Saturday, 20th August, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU Tuesday, 6th September.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU Friday, 10th August.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 27th August.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LIMA MARU Sunday, 9th October.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

MOJI MARU Wednesday, 31st August.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Friday, 19th August.

SHANGHAI KODE & YOKOHAMA.

LIMA MARU (Calls Moji) Thursday, 18th August.

GENO MARU (Calls Moji) Sunday, 21st August.

AKODATE MARU (Moji direct) Sunday, 21st August.

ATSUTA MARU Tuesday, 23rd August.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK.

S.S. "DR. P. BENOIT" due to arrive from DUNKIRK,
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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseille.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Singapore and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseille.
AMAZONE . . . B			16th Aug.
CHENONEAUX . . . A			20th Aug.
ATHOS II . . . A	20th July	28th August	27th Sept.
ANGEES . . . B	10th August	18th Sept.	17th Oct.
D'ARTAGNAN . . . A	20th August	27th Sept.	26th Oct.
GAL. METZINGER . . . A	9th September	11th Oct.	31st Oct.

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A Class 1st Class £95. 0s. 0d.
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NEW CHINESE SHIP.

BUILT FOR SINGAPORE
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SPANISH LINE.

CONSIDERS INCREASE IN
SERVICE FROM EUROPE.

MESSRS. KWONG HIP LUNG and Co., Ltd. of Hong Kong are building a twin screw cargo and passenger boat of about 400 tons for the Huai Kiao (Overseas Chinese) S.S. Co., a concern trading between Singapore and Muar. The vessel, which will be oil driven, has an overall length of 145 feet, moulded breadth of 26 ft. and depth of 9 ft. 3 ins. Its speed will be 10 knots.

The vessel is expected to be ready for delivery shortly when Mr. O. C. Smalley, managing agent of the Company, will take delivery in Hong Kong after which he will proceed to Australia with a view to purchasing further steamers for the Company.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khiva" from Hong Kong arrived London on August 16 at 2 a.m.

The s.s. "Giume-L" (D. & Co.) sailed from Colombo on August 3, and is due to arrive in Hong Kong to-day.

The P. & O. s.s. "Rawalpindi" left Shanghai for this port on August 16 at 5 p.m., and is due here to-morrow, at about 6 a.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Yokohama on August 12, and is due at Vancouver on August 21.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" is due here at 8 a.m. on August 22, and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf. She will sail for Vancouver via ports in connection with any change.

Until the year just past, the Compania Transatlantica de Barcelona operated three vessels between Spain and the Philippines. These were the Legazpi, Panay and Claudio Lopez y Lopez.

The following vessels of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes are expected here:—

"Athos II," August 30.

"D'Artagnan," September 18.

The M.V. "Esquino" (D. & Co.) from Brindisi, is expected in Hong Kong on September 16.

The s.s. "Bolton Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on July 19, and is due to arrive in Hong Kong on September 24.

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT
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By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO &

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S. WEST CALIFORNIA" Aug. 23.

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WILL RELIEVE MOTHER'S
FEARS:

A panic of fear seizes mother when sudden and severe cramps, agonizing intestinal pains and weakening diarrhoea prostrate some one of the family. Keep Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the home and such emergencies need cause neither fear nor alarm. It eases pain almost instantly. Sold everywhere.

NEW FRENCH SHIP.

"ILE DE FRANCE"

The "Ile de France," the new 44,000 tons liner of the Cie. Generale Transatlantique and the largest ship designed since the war, left on her maiden voyage on June 22. In her general lines, the "Ile de France," which has been built by Chantiers and Ateliers de St. Nazaire, is modelled closely upon those of the Paris, a ship which has proved herself very popular on the Atlantic, by reason of her regularity, freedom from vibration and the magnificence and comfort of her public saloons. The latest inventions and improvements known to science and art have been incorporated in the design of the new vessel.

The following are the chief dimensions: Length, 790 ft. 1/2 beam, 98 ft.; and moulded depth, 65 ft. Her gross tonnage is 43,548, and her propelling machinery develops 52,000 h.p. The speed reached on trials was over 23 knots. The vessel is oil fired and has four Parsons turbines, four propellers, 20 double-ended boilers in four separate boiler rooms, electrical auxiliary machinery, thermotank ventilating and ozonating machinery. All the electric generating plant is duplicated in case of breakdown of the main plant, and the wireless telegraphy and telephony include reserve stations in case of failure of one current. The vessel has elaborate precautions against fire, a complete system of steam, chemical and sand extinguishers being provided throughout the ship and particularly in the boiler rooms, together with automatic fire alarms to the bridge and engine-rooms. Watertight doors are fitted to all compartments, all controlled from the bridge. The cellular double bottom has 15 watertight bulkheads, both vertical and horizontal, dividing the ship into 17 entirely separate watertight compartments. An abnormally powerful system of pumps is fitted, enabling the ship to be kept on a level keel in all emergencies. Thirty-eight steel lifeboats and two motor towing launches are carried, providing a place for the whole of the passengers and crew. The launches are fitted with wireless plant.

Some interesting details of the vessel's construction are: Height of boat deck above keel, 100 ft.; fuel capacity, 7,600 tons or sufficient for the double journey across the Atlantic. The main turbines weigh 1,065 tons and contain 800,000 blades, necessitating the use of 115 miles of brass strip. The width of promenade deck is 24 ft. 6 in. The dining-room is claimed to be the largest built in any ship, having a width of 86 ft., a length at sides of 139 ft., with an area of 1,100 square yards. The seating capacity is 700. The drawing-room has a length of 76 ft. and a width of 60 ft., while the afternoon room is 90 ft. long and 60 ft. wide. The permanent chapel has a length of 64 ft. and a width of 19 ft., and seats 80 worshippers. Two full-size lawn tennis hard courts are arranged on the sun deck.

Another interesting feature is the very extensive navigational equipment which has been supplied by Messrs. S. G. Brown, Ltd. This includes a Brown automatic helmsman, which is the first one to be made. The same well-known firm have also supplied a gyro compass, and a rudder angle recorder equipment, in addition to the duplicate loud-speaking telephone system.

CANADIAN

PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

SAILINGS 1927.

STEAMERS	H.Kong	Shai	Kobe	Yokohama	V.Ver
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 23
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shai).

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

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West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa,
Australia, including New Zealand and
Queensland Ports, and Red Sea, Egypt,
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Ports, Europe, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
RAWALPINDI	16,619	20th Aug Noon	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	3rd Sept	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	17th Sept	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct	Marseilles & London
NYANZA	7,023	12th Oct	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct	Marseilles & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,604	26th Nov	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Kedivali Mail Steamship Co.

Calls at Port Sudan.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR-SAILINGS.

TALAMEA | 8,018 | 5th Sept. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
ST. ALBANS	4,500	8th Sept.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
AEAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Tolo, Cebu, Kolambungan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

MOREA	10,953	18th Aug.	Shanghai
TALMA	10,000	20th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
		6 a.m.	
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,023	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KASHEMIR	8,985	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,946	12th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
EASEGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong
Hong Kong & Canton; JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD., Canton.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TODAY'S ARRIVALS AND
DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S LIST.

"Chak Sang" (1,470) British, from Tsingtao, Swatow, Jardine's—3 passengers, 600 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 500 tons general (through).

"Benalder" (8,047) British, from London, Singapore, Gibb Livingstone—530 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,000 tons general (through).

"Mausang" (2,063) British, from Sandakan—Jardine's—39 passengers, 4,000 tons timber and 700 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 44 tons timber and general (through).

"Kidderpore" (8,283) British, from Singapore—Blackinnon Mackenzie—440 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 7,000 tons general (through).

"Cheong Shing" (1,256) British, from Canton, Jardine's—80 tons general cargo (through).

"Talma" (6,154) British, from Calcutta, Singapore—Blackinnon Mackenzie—1,500 passengers, 998 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,452 tons general (through).

"Morea" (5,976) British, from London, Singapore—Blackinnon Mackenzie—97 passengers, 573 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 500 tons general (through).

"Kwai Sang" (1,436) British, from Tsingtao, Swatow, Jardine's—12 passengers, 605 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 902 tons general (through).

"Halidore" (840) Norwegian, from Bangkok—Kin Lung—Tung—2,182 tons rice for Hong Kong.

"Daviken" (1,778) Norwegian, from Bangkok—Kin Cheong Lee—43 passengers, 3,300 tons rice, etc., for Hong Kong.

"Hollas" (1,114) Norwegian, from Bangkok—Swatow—Thorsen & Co.—7 passengers, 1,400 tons rice for Hong Kong, 500 tons general (through).

"Taifun Maru" (1,830) Japanese, from Daifun—M. B. K.—2,720 tons coal (through).

"Lima Maru" (4,298) Japanese, from Singapore—N. Y. K.—12 passengers, 733 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 7,203 tons general (through).

"Selyo Maru" (4,770) Japanese, from Shanghai—N. Y. K.—150 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

"Yamagata Maru" (2,922) Japanese, from Moji—N. Y. K.—413 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 3,818 tons general (through).

Departures.

For Swatow—Menado Maru, Sunghans Maru.

For Shanghai—Delhi, Kidderpore, Raby Castle.

For Kwang-Chow-Wan—Talzema.

For Amoy—Sulyang.

For Sourabaya—Baron Inchape.

For Canton—Taifun Maru.

Kwei Sang.

For Tourane—Chung Kong.

For Anton—Tak Hing.

For Ningpo—Liangchow.

For Muntok—Tjikini.

For Saigon—Kronviken.

For Singapore—Santha.

For Nagasaki—Benalder.

For Manila—West Cadron.

Clearances.

For Iloilo—Radnor.

For Canton—Chak Sang.

Ryuho Maru.

For Singapore—Van Overstraeten.

For Pakhol—Elger.

For Swatow—Pong Long.

For Shanghai—Lima Maru.

Kwai Sang.

For Kwang-Chow-Wan—Hanol.

Shipping Abstract.

In Arrivals Departures Port.

British 9 8 26

Japanese 4 3 7

French 0 0 2

Norwegian 3 1 12

Chinese 0 3 10

Dutch 1 1 6

Swedish 1 1 0

American 0 1 1

Panama 0 0 1

Portuguese 0 0 4

18 18 69

In Arrivals Departures Port.

ERRAND OF MERCY.

"APO'S" TRIP TO DYSENTERY REGION.

The trip of the yacht "Apo" to Mindoro proved to be a blessing to the inhabitants of the island of Lubang, which is now in the grip of a dysentery epidemic. On its way to Mindoro, the vessel, on board which was Acting Governor General Gilmore with ranking military officials, intercepted a telegram for the director of the Philippine Health Service which asked for succour for the health officer in Lubang, who could not handle the suppression of the epidemic.

The message was referred to Dr. Intengan, chief of the provincial sanitation division of the bureau of health, who accompanied the acting executive on the inspection trip. Dr. Intengan ordered Dr. Clemente Madarang and two nurses from Mindoro to proceed to the stricken area. The party however, did not have any means to reach the island unless they came first to Manila.

"Cheong Shing" (1,256) British, from Canton, Jardine's—80 tons general cargo (through).

"Talma" (6,154) British, from Calcutta, Singapore—Blackinnon Mackenzie—1,500 passengers, 998 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,452 tons general (through).

"Morea" (5,976) British, from London, Singapore—Blackinnon Mackenzie—97 passengers, 573 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 500 tons general (through).

"Kwai Sang" (1,436) British, from Tsingtao, Swatow, Jardine's—12 passengers, 605 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 902 tons general (through).

"Halidore" (840) Norwegian, from Bangkok—Kin Lung—Tung—2,182 tons rice for Hong Kong.

"Daviken" (1,778) Norwegian, from Bangkok—Kin Cheong Lee—43 passengers, 3,300 tons rice, etc., for Hong Kong.

"Hollas" (1,114) Norwegian, from Bangkok—Swatow—Thorsen & Co.—7 passengers, 1,400 tons rice for Hong Kong.

"Taifun Maru" (1,830) Japanese, from Daifun—M. B. K.—2,720 tons coal (through).

"Lima Maru" (4,298) Japanese, from Singapore—N. Y. K.—12 passengers, 733 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 7,203 tons general (through).

</div

WATSON'S LIVER SALTS

\$1.25

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Liver
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275 pairs

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS SHOES

Lace, Court and Strap Style.
Also with tan leather facings.
Usual Prices \$6.75 to \$11.50.

BLUE
TICKET
BARGAIN \$1.75 pair.

25 pairs

MEN'S WHITE CANVAS CRICKET BOOTS

Usual Price \$13.50 pair.

BLUE
TICKET
BARGAIN \$5.00 pair.

HUNDREDS of other BARGAINS.

The China Mail

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Hong Kong, Thursday, August 18, 1927.

CANTON'S CHANCE.

Approval of our comments in
this column yesterday on Can-
ton's position has been expressed
by a local Chinese merchant, who
has just returned from a short
visit to Canton. The news of
Chiang Kai-shek's resignation
had just been released by the
censors and had caused no sur-
prise whatever. In fact certain
Generals in Kwangtung have
been consolidating their positions
recently with this contingency in
mind. But, with the bursting of
the bubble of the Northern
Expedition, there is bound to be a
sharp reaction against the mil-
itarists. The people of the pro-
vince have been bled to provide
the funds, and now they are
weary of the whole affair. Un-
fortunately, there is no clear way
out of the impasse. The Chinese
merchant in question fully agrees
that had the result of the North-
ern Expedition been foreseen it
would have been mostly strongly
opposed, but the men who make
up the armies and the people in
general were carried away on a
wave of fervour by Chiang Kai-
shek and other Generals. Now
there is only the deepest regret.
The people in Canton are in
accord that, but for the Northern
Expedition, the province of
Kwangtung to-day would have
been one of the most prosperous
in the whole of China, rivaling
even the model province of
Shanghai. There would have been
no boycott of Hong Kong and
little or labour troubles in Canton
caused by the extremists and
agitators. The commercial ties
between Canton and Hong Kong
would have been strengthened to
mutual advantage.

Since the foregoing was in type
in the column yesterday, the
people of Canton have been
disbanded except for the necessary
defence force. The economic de-
velopment of the province would
have been one of the most prosperous
in the whole of China, rivaling
even the model province of
Shanghai. There would have been
no boycott of Hong Kong and
little or labour troubles in Canton
caused by the extremists and
agitators. The commercial ties
between Canton and Hong Kong
would have been strengthened to
mutual advantage.

At a meeting of the Committee
in charge of the cemetery fund for
the burial of Chinese killed in the
May 30 incident of 1925, it was re-
ported by the Chairman that \$50,000
is needed to complete the work.
Donations, it was stated, include
\$10,000 from the China Merchants
Steam Navigation Company; \$10,000
from the Hwa Shan Tobacco Com-
pany; and \$5,000 from the Coal Mer-
chants' Guild.

Reuter cables from Shanghai that
the Governor of Kwangtung and
Kwangsi have agreed to recognise
the Wuhan Government and have
offered to co-operate with Wuhan
and Nanking against the North.
This cannot be palatable news to
the people of the two Kwangs
who, as stated already, are really
tired of civil warfare and mili-
tary exactions of one kind and
another. Much better would it
be for the two Kwangs to con-
centrate on their own domestic
politics and leave the North to
take care of itself. By adopting
the aggressive against the North
they are only asking for fresh
trouble and multiplying the hard-
ships of the whole population of
the two Kwangs.

MR. ONG'S CASE.

A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Ong has been accused by
the Nationalist Military Au-
thorities of being a Communist,
and they have taken charge of
him. What they propose to do
with him now that they have got
him is not stated, but few have
much doubt, says the "Shanghai
Times." The application made
at the Provisional Court for his
custody, which was granted by
Judge Ling Pau, produced no
evidence whatever that he was in
any way connected with the
Communists. On the contrary,
such evidence as was heard went
more to prove that he had
nothing to do with them and that
he had, no intention of having
anything to do with them. It was
not to his advantage to get
himself mixed up in politics and
least of all to attach himself to
a party allegiance to which would
result not only his losing his
wealth but probably also his head.
There are not many wealthy
Communists in the world—Com-
munist principles are against the
possession of it—and especially
in Shanghai where to be known
as one of that deplorable political
persuasion is more or less
equivalent to being dead, it is
most unlikely that Mr. Ong
would risk the penalty. However,
he is a wealthy man, the military
are sadly hampered by lack of
funds, and it is most convenient
that he should be found to be a
Communist and help to supply
them.

The facts, as they are now
known, that some time ago
the Pawnshop Guild, of which Mr.
Ong is the chairman, was asked
to contribute \$100,000 to a Na-
tionalist "loan," and refused to
give more than \$10,000, and that
Mr. Ong was informed that unless
the remaining \$90,000 were
forthcoming he personally would
be held responsible for it, give
the proper clue to the reason for
his arrest. Presumably if he is
now prepared to part with the
\$90,000 his political views will
not come under suspicion. Apart
however, from the personal inter-
est of Mr. Ong in the case,
there is raised the grave question
of the justice of the Provisional
Court. The injustice of the ex-
tradition was so apparent that
Deputy Bos was moved to make
his strong protest against it and
to point to the fact that the au-
thority of the International Set-
tlement is being undermined. An
issue has been raised which it is
felt will have serious and far-
reaching consequences, and which
must certainly be given the
strictest investigation by the Con-
sular body. It has frequently
been suspected that the military
have made a practice of arresting
wealthy Chinese and extorting
money from them, but this is the
first case in which the direct
accusation has been made, and
Deputy Bos is congratulated on
having made it. Whatever may
happen outside the Settlement
boundaries justice must be main-
tained within them, and Chinese
as well as foreigners must be
given protection. One can not
contemplate with much equanimity
future life in Shanghai under
Nationalist control if such things
are allowed to happen.

However, the fact that Mr.
Riley did not have a passport, as
General Feng complains, and that
he had not notified the Chinese
authorities of his projected ex-
cursion seems to afford General
Feng a convenient shield behind
which to hide. It is not on record
that General Feng has been asked
to assume the responsibility of
Mr. Riley's disappearance; but on
the other hand, seeing that Gen-
eral Feng is in control of that
particular area, a certain moral re-
sponsibility for the safety of those
persons, be they foreigners or Chi-
nese residing in that territory can-
not be evaded. Mr. Riley was
known to have entertained most
friendly feelings towards the Chi-
nese, and obviously felt that one
imbued with good intentions had
nothing to fear at their hands.
Obviously, with General Feng hold-
ing the opinions that he does, the
feeling was not reciprocated.
Which goes to show that one may
have the highest regard for the
Chinese and still not be safe in
their presence. It is to be sincere-
ly hoped that the years which Mr.
Riley's disappearance have created
may prove to be groundless.
But certainly General Feng's atti-
tude towards the matter does not
raise him very much in the eyes
of those who have read his cur-
rent report upon being asked to co-
operate in an investigation of the
missing man's whereabouts.

At a meeting of the Committee
in charge of the cemetery fund for
the burial of Chinese killed in the
May 30 incident of 1925, it was re-
ported by the Chairman that \$50,000
is needed to complete the work.
Donations, it was stated, include
\$10,000 from the China Merchants
Steam Navigation Company; \$10,000
from the Hwa Shan Tobacco Com-
pany; and \$5,000 from the Coal Mer-
chants' Guild.

Mr. Percy H. Suckling, general
manager of the Hong Kong and
Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., has arrived
in Shanghai from Hong Kong on a
business trip, and is staying at the
Majestic Hotel.

At a meeting of the Committee
in charge of the cemetery fund for
the burial of Chinese killed in the
May 30 incident of 1925, it was re-
ported by the Chairman that \$50,000
is needed to complete the work.
Donations, it was stated, include
\$10,000 from the China Merchants
Steam Navigation Company; \$10,000
from the Hwa Shan Tobacco Com-
pany; and \$5,000 from the Coal Mer-
chants' Guild.

OUR \$50 PRIZE.

Result of Fifteenth Puzzle.

THREE TO SHARE AWARD.

The "China Mail" has pleasure
in announcing the result of the
fifteenth Cross-Word Puzzle of
the new series. This has been won
by three competitors with fully cor-
rect solutions, as follows:

Mrs. L. Becker,

No. 12, Yu Kwong Terrace,

Happy Valley.

Miss Peggy Silvia,

315, Nathan Road (1st floor),

Kowloon.

Mr. F. E. de Souza,

P. O. Box 46,

Hong Kong.

In accordance with the rules a
cheque will be sent to the winners
four days hence under registered
cover, together with the congratu-
lations of the "China Mail."

The correct solutions are as
follows:

ACROSS.

2, SPOOK; 8, DIPLOZOO; 9,

EASER; 10, OR; 12, ECTNI; 14,

OF; 15, NISAN; 16, OBSE; 20,

PEART; 24, SOLUS; 25, CLY-

STER; 26, START; 27, OUTRE;

28, ECTROTI (ECTROTIC); 30,

IMAGE; 31, SHEOL; 32, DIRKS;

33, THORP; 37, BE; 38, HOURI;

39, IS; 40, URNAL; 42, FERA-

CIOUS; 44, BLENT.

DOWN.

1, ON; 2, SPEEN (NEEPS); 3,

PLACITA; 4, OOOTS; 5, OZENA;

6, KORIN; 7, NO; 11, SUSUR-

OUS; 13, PRESUMING; 16,

OSSES; 17, BOTCH; 18, ELATE;

19, ESTOL (STOLE); 20, PYOID;

21, ATTAR; 22, RERGX; 23,

TREES; 29, MURRAIN; 33,

THURE; 34, HORAL; 35, OUNCE;

36, PILOT; 41, AM; 43 TO.

MISSING BRITON.

GENERAL FENG'S CURT REPORT.

General Feng Yu-hsiang's rather
cryptic response to British officials
in Peking refusing to co-operate in a
joint investigation of Mr. F. B.
Riley's strange disappearance near
Chengchow, is not characteristic of
the man if one is to consider him
in the light of the character which
Christian missionary organisations
have long been picturing of him.
Obviously, the so-called Christian
General is afraid that responsibil-
ity will have to be placed if the
missing correspondent of "The
Times" is not soon found or no
trace of him is forthcoming, although
General Feng does admit that he will undertake to continue
the search. Expeditions, unfor-
tunately, into the country surround-
ing Chengchow, the point of dis-
appearance, have proved un-
availing so far though it is not yet
time to abandon hope. All
rumours to the contrary, it is a
fact that natives of the particular
area in which Mr. Riley was lost
are not as vicious as they are
painted, and had he been captured
by bandits it is more than probable
that the world would have been ad-
vised of this fact long ago since
no talk of ransom has yet been
made. There are many temples in
the region, and Mr. Riley, who was
of a nervous temperament and who
must also have found the heat intense,
might have retreated into one of them.
Only the future can solve the
mystery surrounding his dis-
appearance.

However, the fact that Mr.
Riley did not have a passport, as
General Feng complains, and that
he had not notified the Chinese
authorities of his projected ex-
cursion seems to afford General
Feng a convenient shield behind
which to hide. It is not on record
that General Feng has been asked
to assume the responsibility of
Mr. Riley's disappearance; but on
the other hand, seeing that Gen-
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CHINESE CUSTOM.

INTERESTING LOCAL TEST CASE.

WIDOW'S ESTATE CLAIM.

An interesting point of Chinese law arises out of an action which was continued at the Supreme Court this morning.

The question is as to whether a widow remains in the family of her husband if she takes another man to live at the house and whether a son adopted after the second "marriage" is entitled to be regarded as of the family of the widow's first husband.

The case concerns the affairs of two families of the Tsat Tsz Mui Village, Hong Kong, the plaintiff being Ngai Chung-sz and the defendant, Ngai Yee-mui. Plaintiff claims that defendant has no right to take out letters of administration in respect of the estate of Ngai I, late of that village, who died in 1898. Plaintiff is the widow of the only son of Ngai I and defendant was a daughter of Ngai I.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., is for plaintiff and Mr. F. C. Jenkins for defendant.

Village Elder's Evidence.

An elder of the village, Liu Lau-po, was called this morning and was questioned as to whether or not it was in accordance with Chinese custom for a widow to take a man into the house not in the generally accepted sense of husband but as a protector and without prejudice as to her membership of her first husband's family and rights as to his estate.

Witness said that he knew of many cases where it happened and, under cross-examination, gave an instance of a similar case that had occurred in the village. In this case, where the widow had also adopted a son, the adopted son had succeeded to the property. Witness admitted that this was the only case on a par with the present to his knowledge which had occurred in the village.

Pressed as to whether he regarded the action of the widow in taking a man into the house as a marriage, witness declined to pass an opinion.

Translations of Chinese documents on Chinese customs bearing on the point were put in before the Court.

The case is proceeding.**Origin of the Dispute.**

At the opening of the case yesterday afternoon it was explained that the dispute arose out of property left by Ngai I, late of Tsat Tsz Mui village, Hong Kong. The plaintiff is the widow of the only son of Ngai I and the defendant is the daughter of Ngai I.

Defendant has taken out letters of administration to the estate and plaintiff disputes her right to the estate.

The case turns on a question of Chinese law and custom as to whether the plaintiff had married out of the family and whether her adopted son on whose behalf she claims the estate was an adoption into the Ngai family or another family.

On her husband's death, the plaintiff took another man to live with her and this man, it was claimed for plaintiff, was not a recognised husband nor entitled to any of the money in dispute. This claimed counsel, was in accordance with the Chinese custom of "chiu long yap she" under which she was entitled to retain the house and her previous husband becoming a member and membership of her previous husband's family.

The Crucial Point.

The son on whose behalf plaintiff disputed the right of defendant to letters of administration was adopted by the plaintiff after this second "marriage" had been made.

According to Chinese law and custom as deposited by Dr. S. W. Tso, the plaintiff's right to adopt only continued while she was a member of her first husband's family. If her second "marriage" involved her passing out of her first husband's family, then the son on whose behalf the claim was made was also adopted into another family and had no claim. It, however, the plaintiff on her second marriage, did not change families the property was still hers and the right to adopt still existed.

The crucial point therefore on which the merits of the defendant and plaintiff in respect of the estate depended was whether or not the plaintiff had changed families on her marriage.

Dr. Tso was asked by His Lordship yesterday afternoon how this point could be ascertained and stated that if it could be shown that the plaintiff had never left her ancestral home and had remained and tended the ancestral tablets, then, although she married again, she would not have changed into another family.

The case was then adjourned

A FREE FIGHT.**HARD LABOUR FOR CHINESE WOMAN.****CONSTABLE ASSAULTED.**

The Chinese woman who was arrested by the West Point Police for attacking Chinese constable with a chopper because the latter had previously arrested her for hawking without a licence, was yesterday afternoon convicted by Mr. R. E. Lindell and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

The woman was arrested in Second Street on August 5 for obstructing the street with bags of rice, and for selling rice without a licence. Her stock in trade was snatched away by friends and the constable was able to seize only a small quantity of the rice as evidence. The result was that the charge was not accepted and the woman was allowed to go. On August 8 the constable arrested another woman in the same place for the same offence. Again the rice, scales, etc., were snatched away. After this woman's release, the constable was threatened by a younger woman that he would be assaulted if he went to Second Street again.

When he went to the place about a quarter of an hour later, his helmet was knocked off by a youth with a bamboo pole, while simultaneously the accused woman struck him one the head with a wood chopper causing a wound which had to be stitched at the hospital. The constable held on to the woman and blew his whistle which brought two other constables to the scene, and the accused was then taken to the station.

CROSS-SUMMONS.

Mr. D. McCallum who appeared for the defence took out a cross-summons against the constable for assault.

In the witness box, the accused denied having assaulted the constable, and said she did not know how the latter came by the wound on his head. She alleged that her daughter had been arrested by the constable on August 9 and released soon after she had been taken to the station. Afterwards when the constable again went to Second Street, the daughter taunted him, saying: "If it is a reward you are after why don't you arrest a robber?" The constable said that he had authority to strike the girl if he wished to. After more heated words, the constable struck the girl in the witness' presence. When he went to pull her daughter away, the constable promptly seized hold of the witness and gave her a good beating.

Corroborative evidence was given by the daughter, who added that some neighbours became so incensed by the assault on her mother that they joined in the fight, and it was possible that the constable might have received his wound in this melee.

Mr. McCallum then submitted that if a general scuffle did take place, it would be grossly unfair to make his client bear the brunt of the whole unfortunate affair. He also contended that a slight wound as that on the constable's head could not have been caused with a heavy wood chopper produced in court.

Must Convict.

Mr. Lindell decided that he must convict, as the witness for the defence had failed to give a reasonable explanation as to how the constable had been wounded. With regard to the constable's injury, his Worship pointed out to Mr. McCallum that the medical certificate stated that there was an incised wound on the head. This, the Magistrate said, showed that the chopper must have been used.

Sentence was then passed as mentioned above.

CHINESE ABROAD.**EFFORT TO PREVENT CLAIM OF DUAL NATIONALITY.****Nanking, Aug. 10.**

The Nationalist Government is understood to have issued an order requesting all Chinese in the country or in foreign countries and especially those in the Straits Settlements, who have become naturalized citizens of other governments or are about to be naturalized, to report themselves to the Chinese authorities within seven months. Those who fail to report after the lapse of the seven months shall be regarded as Chinese and must come under Chinese jurisdiction. The order is aimed at those who claim a double nationality—Kuo Min.

WOMAN WINS AIR RACE.**Lady Bailey's Success.****London, July 24.**

Beating thirteen men to-day Lady Bailey won the 12½ miles air race for low-powered engines. She averaged 92 miles an hour. Mrs. Lynn was second.

Lady Bailey, in the third big race for the Air League Cup, hoped to convince the public that women are as good pilots as men.

The women spectators were frantic with delight at the aeronauts' success.

Until this morning for the purpose of evidence being called as to the Chinese law and customs prevailing at the Tsat Tsz Mui village where the plaintiff lives,

ROMAN VILLA.**TREASURES FOUND IN A GARDEN.****IN HAMPSHIRE.**

Portsmouth, July 5. Amateur gardeners with fruit trees that decline to flourish should take heart from the experience of Mr. Owen Adams, of Spe's Bonn, Havant. He had bad luck with his apple and plum trees for years. They refused to do well, so at length he took a spade and dug down, to find beneath his garden a Roman villa, not far beneath the surface.

It is a wonderful find. There is one section, the hypocaust, or the compartment where the hot water supply was heated, in which the Roman red tiles still stand revealed as they stood 2,000 years ago, when some Roman dignitary—a general, it is thought—built his villa looking out across Langstone Harbour, one of those inlets of the sea that compass Hayling Island.

Treasures.

The treasures unearthed are numerous; beads, a cross, gold brooches, hair pins—quite of the type the early British women used to wear some two or three years ago before shilling came—in a remarkably observed spoon of bronze or silver, a comb almost intact, thumb rings, a pendulum, and feminine knick-knacks galore.

Some old-time Portia of this locality had been plentifully supplied with jewellery by her own particular Caesar.

Mr. Adams has established a museum at the bottom of the garden in a tool shed; it is packed with pottery. Some of it is Samian work, but there are all kinds.

Much of it is marked with a circular stamp, something like a small cart wheel with lines radiating from the centre. This is thought to be the seal or crest of the distinguished Roman who once lived there.

Advanced Art.

Beautiful specimens of coloured glass which reveal the advanced art of the period are there with remains of implements used for weaving, bolts, nails, scores of pieces of plaster fresco, still retaining their vivid colouring, iron implements, bones—one the rib of an infant—lucky stones with holes bored through them, splendid specimens of roof tiles, pieces of tessellated paving, and large quantities of shells.

The Romans were great shell-fish eaters.

Some of the tiles show unmistakably the imprints of men's thumbs and the footmarks of dogs or cats.

These tell their own little human tale. They were handled or trodden on before the clay was set. One of the apartments unearthed in the garden is a cold-water bath, a few feet square.

THE RED FLAG.**COMMUNISTS ANNOY WESLEYANS.**

Not everybody knows that the tune of "The Red Flag" is really that of a Sankey hymn. It is the tune of "I hear my loving Saviour say, O follow Me, Come follow Me." A number of Sheffield Communists caused an uproar at the Victoria Hall, the centre of Sheffield Wesleyanism, when this hymn was being sung by substituting the words of "The Red Flag." They bellowed out the words and drowned the voices of those who sang the hymn.

The incident was fully explained by the Rev. P. M. Medcraft, superintendent minister at Victoria Hall. He said the incident occurred at a meeting of the "Men's Own," an organisation which invites people of all shades of opinion to address it. "Last night," said Mr. Medcraft, "a well-known Communist addressed the meeting and some of his following came with him. We chose Sankey's hymn 451, I hear my loving Saviour say, because we wanted to show the Communists the better and truer sentiment expressed in the original words of the tune than in the words of 'The Red Flag' which have been adapted to it. But the Communists present did not sing the words we chose from Sankey, but 'The Red Flag' words, and I had to stop them. I told them I thought I was dealing with gentlemen, and they ceased."

"I might say we also had on our hymn-sheets 'God bless our native land' set to the tune of the National Anthem, but we were talked out, and had no time to sing it."

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

Every family should be provided with Chemistain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lambs back, lame shoulders, pain in the side, chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. It can be purchased everywhere.

CINEMA NOTES.**GREAT RACING FILM AT QUEEN'S.****"DOWN THE STRETCH."**

Jockeys are not always whipping their horses across the finish line as winners, nor do they wear their bright silks to dinner. They have hearts and troubles and joys the same as the thousands who crowd the stands on Derby day. The lives they often lead are portrayed in "Down the Stretch," the big racing film which comes to the Queen's Theatre to-day. The hero of "Down the Stretch" is a young jockey who wins the hand of the girl he loves in spite of almost impossible odds. The climax of the story is a great race in which some of the fastest horses in the country take part on the Belmont race track. Robert Agnew, one of the most accomplished horsemen of the screen, plays the jockey, and Marion Nixon, the winsome little star of "Taxi, Taxi!" the young lady for whom he goes through so much.

"Quake in a Film."

An earthquake disaster, filmed with much realism, forms the setting for the opening scenes of "The Fourth Commandment," the new picture at the World Theatre to-day. The story deals with the changed fortunes of two families, and the leading role is played by Belle Bennett.

"Moby Dick" On The Screen.

Herman Melville's epic story of the great white whale, "Moby Dick," is the basis of "The Sea Beast," which comes to the Star Theatre to-day as the feature attraction until Saturday. America's most famous stage actor, John Barrymore, plays the role of Captain Ahab. The continuous movie programme at the Star Theatre, it should be noted, ends at 8.30, the new Our Cabaret presenting a revue nightly at 9.30 p.m.

Meetings.

August 18—All-Around Chinese baseball team of Honolulu play South China baseball nine, Happy Valley, 5 p.m.

August 18—Night fete at Victoria Recreation Club, when first class Australian stars passing through to Japan will also compete.

Lammert's Auctions.

August 19—at Lammert Bros' Sales Room, Duddell St., one bale Khaki Drills, 11 a.m.

August 19—at Lammert Bros' Sales Room, Duddell St., a valuable collection of curios, 2.30 p.m.

Meetings.

August 22—Social Service for Service men on the roof of St. Peter's Y.M. Club.

October 1—H.K. & W.G. & M.C.L.'s "Fun o' the Fair," Lee Gardens.

August 22—Meeting of Shareholders of M.Y. San Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), to confirm resolution passed at previous meeting, Queen's Road, Central, 2.30 p.m.

August 22—Meeting of Hong Kong Football Club (rugby section), in Union Bldg., Pedder St. (4th floor), 5.30 p.m.

August 26—Fortieth annual meeting of members of the H.K. Football Club, in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (top floor), 5.30 p.m.

August 21—Band of the 1st Queen's Royal Regt. will play at St. John's Cathedral, 6 p.m.

August 21—First rehearsal for Chorus of German's Opera Merrie England, at Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.

August 21—Social gathering in St. John's Cathedral Hall after Evensong.

WOMEN DRIVERS.**ARE THEY SAFE AND SANER?**

Just at the moment the British automotive magazines are discussing the question of whether women drivers are as safe and sane as they ought to be. In a recent issue "The Autocar" has this to say: "It has been the fashion among certain writers on motoring matters to express openly, or insinuate, that the great majority of women drivers are more daring than skillful, to put it politely. With this contention we cannot agree. Every week-end sees more and more women of all ages at the wheels of cars of all types. In the main, women appear to be careful and considerate drivers. Exceptions are of course, to be found, but in no greater proportion to their numbers than in the case of men drivers."

From our more extended experience in this country, we can confirm the findings of our British contemporaries. The vast majority of women are careful and considerate drivers and so are a similar proportion of men. All the trouble is caused by perhaps 2 or 8 per cent. of reckless operators, who lack the mental poise for safe and sane operation of their vehicles.

It is extremely fortunate that women are generally careful and considerate drivers, because of the effect that their example is likely to have on future generations. The early training of children rests largely in the hands of the feminine half of the race. It is the mother or the sister who drives the youngsters to school or takes them shopping in the car. The rising generation catches its first ideas of motoring from the way in which the mother or the sister operates the car. It is well that this should be safe and sane, because it is during this formative period that the drivers of to-morrow begin to form habits of thought and action that they will translate into action behind the wheels of the years to come.

Import Trade of Platinum. Japan has commenced import trade of platinum with Soviet Russia. Lately about 25 kg. of platinum was purchased from the Soviet Government by Messrs. Ichiro Tanaka and Kichi Shimada, both merchants.

The call for platinum is increasing in Japan year by year, and Japan has hitherto imported from London and New York markets.

We have always maintained that the accident toll never will be reduced to its lowest possible minimum until we all of us learn instinctive traffic habits.

Most of the present generation of drivers come from a slower traffic day than the era in which we now live, and one of the causes of accident is the fact that we do not think and act with the instinctive speed and caution that only long habit brings. The women drivers of to-day are building for the future, when they teach the drivers of to-morrow to be careful and considerate under all conditions of travel.

"Action Daily News" (New York)

Shadows Before.**COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL".****Entertainments.**

August 18—Queen's Theatre; "Down the Stretch."

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FRUIT ESSENCES.

BOOK A BRICK.

**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD**
STORAGE CO., LTD.**LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.**

The opal, which, as a birthstone, represents the month of October, has, in Great Britain, been removed from the recognised list of birth stones, and both official and trade steps have been taken in Queensland to obtain its restoration.

Mr. Harry H. Rogers, president of Rotary International, in an interview, expresses confidence that the first Rotary International Convention to be held on the Continent of Europe, Ostend, will be a notable success. The aim of the convention, he says, is to extend Rotary to every city large enough to support a Rotary club throughout the entire Continent.

Twenty sharks have been caught off Brighton and taken to the Aquarium. They vary in length from two feet six inches to four feet, and belong to a species of British sharks known as the "spur dog," from the sharp spines set in front of each dorsal fin. These spines form weapons of a formidable character. British sharks do great damage to the fishing industry, not only by eating a large number of herrings while following the shoals round the coasts, but by cutting away the hooks from the lines with their razor-sharp teeth.

A mild sensation has been caused in the South African Parliament by the action of the Senate in regard to the Precious Stones Bill, the third reading of which it passed but in such an amended form that, according to the mine representatives, the Bill has been practically wrecked. The diamond interests fear the effect on world markets and on the price of stones. The Union Government have definitely refused the Senate's amendments, and the latter will now have to decide whether it will abide by its amendments, reject the Bill as it stands, or give way.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. W. Schofield had before him a leading draftsman of the R.A.F., named H. Hodgson, charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Hung Cheong combradore's shop in Nathan Road, Kowloon; and with assaulting a constable who attempted to arrest him. The defendant was stated to have gone into the shop and ordered two bottles of brandy. After they had been duly wrapped up, defendant refused to pay for them, saying that he had no money. A constable who took the parcel away from the defendant was assaulted, while an Indian constable who was on the scene was also struck by the defendant. Eventually he was taken into custody by Sergt. Baker. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

A Chinese case of small pox was notified yesterday.

Canberra, up to the present has cost Australia over £7,800,000. This financial year has been the peak one, as far as expenditure, the total already being over £2,214,000.

A Moscow message says that subterranean shocks continue at Namangan, Turkestan, where 1,500 houses have been destroyed and over 2,500 damaged. The losses exceed one million roubles.

The first thing that really mattered in a British school was good order and discipline, said Major Ian Hay (Ian Hay), at the City of London School, where he distributed the Beaupoil and Mortimer prizes to the boys.

In reply to a telegram sent by the Shanghai Ratepayers' Association requesting the Nationalist Government at Nanking to prohibit the registration of Chinese property under foreign protection, General Chiang Kai-shek is understood to have replied that this matter has already been referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After refusing to allow an Indian constable to examine a parcel which he was carrying in Kowloon City on Tuesday, a Chinese resisted when the constable attempted to arrest him. Eventually the man was overpowered after a stiff struggle and taken to the "lock up." He made an appearance before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday and was fined \$25.

A strong detachment of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, headed by the full regimental band and pipers went for a route march in the upper levels this morning. Leaving barracks at 7.30, they marched up Garden Road and then proceeded along Robinson Road to the Western District. They returned to barracks about an hour later. In spite of the early hour the soldiers were followed by crowds of gaping coolies and small boys at various points on the route.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Officer, the Band of the 1st Battalion Queen's Royal Regiment will play at Evansong at 6 p.m. on Sunday next in St. John's Cathedral.

A social gathering will be held in St. John's Cathedral Hall, on Sunday next, August 21, after Evansong. A cordial welcome will be extended to all Service Men and others. There will be music and light refreshments.

A Sydney city merchant giving evidence before the Australian Tariff Commission at Sydney, said that the flooding of the Australian market with German and Continental iron pipe fittings was defeating Parliament's efforts to save Australian manufacturers from extinction.

The "Sia Wan Pao" states that the Chinese Minister to Japan, stated in an interview that he is in Shanghai for the purpose of discussing the customs' tariff with Japanese merchants of that city. If the Nationalist Government enforces the increased custom's tariff on Sept. 1, he stated Japan's trade in China will be paralysed. Japan, he said, will withdraw her troops from North China when the crisis there has passed and now has only 2,000 soldiers there.

A pearl necklace composed of 41 large graduated pearls of fine Orient, with circular brilliant pave clasp, was sold for £20,000 at Messrs. Christie's. The ownership description given in the catalogue was, "The property of a lady." Among record prices obtained for pearls since the war may be mentioned instances at Messrs. Christie's in 1919, when a necklace of 56 graduated pearls, divided by seed pearls, realised £21,700, while a pearl rope of 151 well-matched pearls sold for £38,200.

A number of theatrical and music-hall artistes took part in a performance at the Carlton Theatre, Haymarket, W., in aid of Lady Barrington's Village Home for Disabled ex-Service men. Great interest was aroused by Raden Mas Jodjana, a Japanese dancer, who made his first appearance in England. He is a prince of his native land, and the dances he gave have long been taught to the princes of Java, but never to the common people. Excerpts from "Lady Luck" were given by the principal artistes.

One of the world's mysteries is how a Scottish Highland shillie, a Dartmoor shepherd, a North Sea fisherman, and their counterparts in other countries unfailingly can forecast a change in the weather, and with the utmost accuracy (says the "N. C. D. News.") Long before the yachtsmen on Sunday took the weather seriously, the junks were running in under two and three reefs and jacobins were beginning their masters to reef down. It was not until at 4.15 p.m. that the typhoon warning gun sounded, yet 24 hours before, and more, the junkmen knew that something dirty was blowing this way. Even during the forenoon, when many foreigners were heard to remark that the blow seemed to be passing over, small boats were scurrying across the harbour to "Typhoon Creek" and other shelters.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. E. E. C. Lacey has been transferred from Krubong Estate to Alor Gajah Estate.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Gossip left Penang for Home by the "Patricia" They are expected back in December.

Mr. O. D. Margis, manager of the Goodyear Rubber Plantation Co., of Dalak Merangin, Sumatra, has arrived in Singapore from Manila.

Capt. S. A. White (State Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts) Melbourne, has left for an extended tour abroad, in the course of which he will visit Java, China, and certain of the Pacific Islands.

Capt. A. R. Dunlop, who was for 30 years in the Borneo Government Service and retired on pension in 1915, arrived back by the Darvel on July 21. It is understood that he is spending some months in the country on prospecting work on the East Coast.

Dr. C. J. Paglar, who went to Edinburgh early this year to take up a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery has qualified with honours for the triple diplomas granted by the joint Board of the Royal College, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Before returning he will remain for some time in Paris, and Vienna for further studies in diseases of children and the eye.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Nationalist Government, is due to arrive in Shanghai from Europe. Mr. Chu, who was formerly Commissioner of Foreign Affairs here, has served since his departure as Consul-General at San Francisco, Councillor to the Chinese Legation in London, Charge d'Affaires in Great Britain, delegate to the League of Nations, and Minister to Rome. He was at one time a Senator in Peking.

General Yang Hu, Commissioner of Special Police for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts, and Mr. Chen Chin, chairman of the Political Bureau and chief judge of the Special Military Court, have tendered their resignations as Commissioners for the purging of the Kuomintang of Communistic elements. They plead that they are too busy with their other duties and that it is unable for them to hold empty titles if they are unable to devote time to the work.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers, of Kuala Lumpur has returned to Singapore from Hong Kong.

Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, Associate Editor of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" is staying in Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Kendall and family will leave Singapore this month on long leave which they intend to spend in Australia.

News is to hand that the Hon'ble Mr. Tan Cheng Lock and Mrs. Cheng Lock will not be back in Malacca till about September 17.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. C. J. Read, of the N.A.A.F.I., 212 Temple Street, Kowloon, and Miss Emily Kee, of the same address.

The Rev. G. F. Pykett, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Penang, and Mrs. Pykett were entertained, prior to leaving Penang by the "Rawalpindi" for England on furlough from the Tamil Methodist Church.

Passenger for Hong Kong who arrived by the P. and O. s.s. "Morea" yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Martin, Mr. T. Tallon, Miss E. D. Shields, Lt. C. Crawshay, Mr. J. D. Hart, Comdr. and Mrs. J. Figgitt, Mr. R. P. Fletcher, Mr. J. P. Cotter, Mr. Ansell, Lt.-Comdr. E. Berthon, Lt.-Col. W. Whyte, and Mr. P. R. Austin.

Viscount Lee of Fareham, at the annual meeting of the National Art Collections Fund, said he saw no reason why the subsidy to the National Gallery should not be raised from the present pitiful figure to at least £25,000 a year. The only way to grapple with the ever-growing American competition was for the great galleries and museums to furnish funds such as theirs with lists of the treasures they wished to secure.

The Manila office of The American Express Co., Inc., have just been advised that General H. N. H. Purachatra, Prince of Kamphaeng Phet, Commissioner-General of the Royal State Railways of Siam, and party will arrive in Manila on the 1st March (September 12 from Australia). Prince Purachatra is planning to spend some time in Manila and Bangkok before his return to Siam.

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

The event in the China news this week is the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek, who has retired to Ningpo after bringing his staff from Nanking to Shanghai. At the present moment political affairs, so far as the Southern forces are concerned, are in a state of chaos. It appears that what is left of the Hankow regime is attempting to gather together the remnants at Nanking and form a united Nationalist party. The full story of Chiang's eclipse appears in this week's "Overland Mail," together with descriptions of the fighting between his troops and the Northerners, in which the former were badly defeated.

Matters of interest in Hong Kong and China generally, including an interesting local murder trial and important statements regarding the customs surtax which the Nanking Government was to bring into effect on September 1, all appear in the "Overland."

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Mail via Siberia closes on 10.30 a.m. on Monday.

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THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

SPORTS

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

AUSTRALIAN SWIMMER
ON VIEW.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

Following is the programme for the V.R.C. Night Fete this evening, when the Australian swimming stars will be on view:

Event No. 1.—50 Yards Handicap for Members—Heats.

Event No. 2.—100 Yards Free Style Services Championship—Heats.

Event No. 3.—Fancy Diving.

Event No. 4.—100 Yards Back Stroke Championship of the Colony.

Event No. 5.—Exhibition by Australians.

Event No. 6.—50 Yards Handicap for Members—Final.

Event No. 7.—100 Yards Free Style Services Championship—Final.

Event No. 8.—Water Polo.

Dancing follows the sports to the accompaniment of the Lyric Dance Orchestra.

Entries for the Services event comprise:

Capt. Perfect, Bdr. Norris, Pte. Rogers, Pte. Chamberlain, Stoker Hunter, Pte. Faulkner, Sergt. Galinsky, Gds. Milne, Gds. Miller, Mid. W. N. Petch, R.N., L/S. Driscoll, A. B. Blake, Sgn. Smith, L/Bdr. Hall, L/Bdr. Denny, Gds. Blanchard, Gds. Kinsella.

LOCAL BASEBALL.

THE FILIPINO-DRAGON DISPUTE.

COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

The following is the full text of the finding of the Protest Committee of the Hong Kong Baseball Association in the matter of the Filipino-Dragons game:

We, the undersigned, having been appointed as a committee to pass on the protest filed by the Filipino Baseball Club against the S.C.A.A. Dragons for playing Mr. Abe Liu in the game of Dragons v. Filipinos, Sunday August 7, the protest being based on the allegation that playing Mr. Liu was a violation of Article

LAWN BOWLS.

Will Club Secretaries or Bowls Convenors kindly send in teams for Saturday's League games in time to be published in our issue of Friday?

of the League constitution, find the facts in the case are not such as to allow us to award a positive decision to either side and therefore order the game to be replayed; it being understood that Mr. Liu is not to play for the Dragons.

We have given the matter deep consideration and base our decision on the following:

1. That Article 9, as at present constituted, is loosely worded and may be so interpreted as to allow the playing of casual visitors to the Colony, in which category we place Mr. Liu, but

2. That in the opinion of this committee the intent of Article 9 is to the effect that only bona fide residents of the Colony are eligible to play and we recommend that the article be amended so as to read in order to avoid future misunderstanding.



Miss Betty Nutall, 16-year-old British tennis star, furnished the greatest upset of the tournament by defeating Mrs. Molla Mallory, United States national women's champion, 2-5, 6-2 and 6-0. Photo shows Mrs. Mallory congratulating Miss Nutall on her 16th birthday, at Chiswick Park Tournament (Middlesex Championships). Miss Nutall is the English hard court champion.

OLD BLUES.

FAIRY FIGURES AT OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

Many notable cricketers, famous in the history of the University match and in that of international encounters, gathered at the Savoy Hotel to celebrate, under the chairmanship of Lord Harris, the centenary year of the Oxford and Cambridge match.

One had only to glance round the room to be immediately reminded of great struggles of the past, in several of which a large number of those present had taken part. Lord Harris, who himself was in the Oxford XI as far back as 1871, 1872, 1874, had around him an historic company, which included Viscount Chelmsford, who, as the Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, captained Oxford in 1890, and who, after starting to play in the match the following year, retired owing to an injury, the Cambridge captain, allowing his place to be filled by T. B. Case.

There were also Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, captain of Cambridge in 1878; G. H. Longman, captain of Cambridge in 1874 and 1875; E. F. S. Tylecote, the Oxford captain of 1871 and 1872, and the only surviving member of the England team against the Australians at Lord's in 1886; S. M. J. Woods, one of the most famous of Cambridge captains, and a very remarkable Rugby footballer; F. P. Warner, who did not captain Oxford but led an England team which recovered the "Ashes" from Australia; A. J. Webb, M. C. Kemp, L. C. H. Palgrave, H. D. G. Leveson-Gower—all Oxford captains; W. H. Patterson, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Sir K. J. Key, Canon Douglas Hamilton, A. H. Evans, and W. P. Pulman, Oxford; and Sir I. M. E. Kyngston-Studd, the Cambridge captain of 1884.

None but Old Blues were present. Sitting at the same table were M. R. Jardine, who made his great hundred for Oxford in 1892, and his son, D. R. Jardine, the present vice-captain of Surrey. A. P. F. Chapman, England's captain in the Test Match which saw England regain the "Ashes" at the Oval last season, was at the same table as A. E. R. Gilligan, who took out the last M.C.C. team to Australia.

Frank Mitchell, the famous international rugger forward, was there, as well as J. E. Wilson, E. W. Dawson and E. R. T. Holmes, the rival captains in this year's match, sat opposite each other. B. S. Cumberland, another English International Rugger player, was with F. T. Mann, E. L. Kidd, John Buchanan, and the Hon. C. N. Bruce. By a very happy idea the tables were, so far as possible, arranged so that Blues of the same year or year sat together.

The All-round Chinese Athletes from Honolulu will visit Macao this week, and the South China Athletic Association at Macao will act as hosts.

VALUE OF TENNIS.

LORD BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

ONCE A "SOFT" GAME

The position which lawn tennis had now attained in the world, and the rapidity with which it had attained that position, was referred to by the Earl of Balfour when he presided at the third annual dinner of the International Lawn Tennis Club of Great Britain, held at the Royal Automobile Club, as a prelude to the Championship meeting at Wimbledon. Twenty nations were presented, including all the leading players in the Tournament, and the Chairman said he was delighted to think that in that gathering were people who might have been separated by the most bitter controversies and the most deadly differences of opinion, but who were able to meet and gladly meet in the friendly contests of international sports.

Proposing the toast, "Our Guests, Lord Balfour said those who founded that club felt that to meet only on opposite sides of the net, although not a bad way of meeting, was an incomplete way. Their desire was that the great annual meeting at Wimbledon instead of being merely an occasion for an admirable display of the game of lawn tennis, should be, also, an occasion of friendly meeting, closer companionship, and mutual understanding. The meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva was just finishing, but he could not imagine that it could conduce more to international amity than their gathering.

Many of those present must be well acquainted with the passions which attended an Eton and Harrow match, an Oxford and Cambridge match, a Scottish and English match. If in international contests those passions were allowed to be wholly

unrestrained, if the competitive

said of the match were to dominate altogether the friendly

side almost more harm would be done, than good. The more they

could do to make the friendly

aspect entirely dominate the other

aspect, the sportsmanship aspect

entirely overshadow anything of a narrower and more competitive

quality, the better.

Antagonism.

The Earl of Birkenhead, responding to the toast, said Lord Balfour had made reference to the antagonism of those who faced each other across the net.

"I am bound to admit that in the last ten years I have found the antagonism of those who stand on the other side of the net negligible as compared to the antagonism of my partner (Laughter). I am entitled to speak on these matters with considerable authority. It is exactly thirty-five years since, as partner of the late H. S. Mahoney, champion of England, I played in the North Country championship. The men players then

wore short flannel knickerbockers, secured above the knee by elastic, with black ribbed stockings. I am like those who can talk of cricket when it was

played in tall hats."

"Twenty or thirty years ago lawn tennis was very aptly described as pat ball. It was a soft game played by soft people, and rewarded by easy athletic success.

To-day lawn tennis could be claimed as one of the many games. A man who can

stand up in the centre court at

Wimbledon, and support the

contests of five sets before a

critical crowd, and can, against

formidable and dangerous rivalry, carry that game to success, is

a man who is entitled to be judged

by any scale, by which you

measure manly accomplishment."

Lord Birkenhead did not

despair of the future of English

lawn tennis, and he was certain

that their guests from other

countries would not be angry

with him if, as an Englishman,

he said that, as lawn tennis was

a game we invented, we hoped

that at some time or other our

best players of both sexes might

be equal to the best players in

the world."

"That that time will come, I

profoundly believe. When it will

come I do not know. At least,

the English nation has shown no

lack of sportsmanlike ap-

pealation of the extraordinary

qualities of those players

from other parts of the

world who have faced us in

the last five years. The wizard

Tilden seems to me almost

incredible and uncanny. Rightly

or wrongly, it is by deliberate

judgment that Tilden is the best

player I have ever seen on a

tennis court. I may be proved

in the end to be wrong, but

shall not be proved to be wrong

if he does not succeed at

Wimbledon, because you must

take his record and his age

into account."

COME BACKS.

GREAT FIGHTERS WHO RETURNED.

WHERE SOME FAILED.

Sometimes the ex-champions who "never came back" didn't half try. They weren't like Jack Dempsey, writes Robert Edgson.

Sometimes they tried hard enough, and their work in the ring showed that they were simply out of luck. In Dempsey's case very likely it will be the other bird who's

out of luck.

Bob Fitzsimmons was a champion who had trained just about the way Dempsey has been training for three months past in his determined effort to get back to the peak of fighting condition.

Dempsey went to a mountain camp, away from the ballyhoo, the crowds, the eyes of curiosity. He didn't train in the usual way. He worked the way his pioneer ancestors worked when they made homes in the wilderness. He built roads, rolled rocks, cleared acres of brush on the mountain sides, cut down trees, dug holes for fence posts—

everything that was hard labour.

Every morning he walked and climbed up the mountain trails, and back to camp. He worked at high altitudes to improve his wind. He took off fat and put on solid muscle. When he began boxing with sparring partners he was physically better than any of them.

The rest of the work was merely the usual preparation for a fight. Chances are that Dempsey will be one champion to come back. He deserves to come back.

WHEN FITZ MET JESS.

Bob Fitzsimmons used to handle axe and saw and pick and shovel. But he did his roadwork in patent leather shoes. At least he did once. That was when he went to California to fight Jeffries. The day he arrived in Alameda, old Bob's training clothes were missing. He went out and ran ten miles in his favouritc patent leathers, and cut his feet to pieces.

Bob Fitzsimmons lost the world's championship to Jim Jeffries at Coney Island. Instead of giving up because he was thirty-seven years old, Bob went into hard training and knocked out Gus Ruhlin and Tom Sharkey, two heavyweights who would be worth a million dollars to Tex Rickard if they were on the fighting map today. When Bob fought again he broke Jim's nose, cracked his cheek-bone, loosened his teeth, closed both of Jim's eyes, nearly tore off Jim's ears, hit him with everything on earth, and finally smashed both hands and was knocked out.

Fitzsimmons "came back" all right, and he was just forty years of age. He came back enough to give the greatest heavy-weight that ever stepped into the ring hammering of his life. Even if old Fitz was knocked out, he fought the hardest battle of his life against the most tremendous odds. Jeffries outweighed old Bob about fifty pounds, and Jeffries was invincible in those days.

If Bob Fitzsimmons, at forty, could come back to fight like that, there's no reason why Jack Dempsey, training with as much determination, shouldn't succeed. Dempsey is one of the great champions, only thirty-two on 24th of June, an exceptionally clean-living athlete. He lost a fight last year, but every trick in the world was used to keep him from getting into shape and make him lose. Dempsey may come back against Sharkey and then Tunney, fighting as well as he ever did before. If he does he'll be champion again.

CORBETT'S "COME-BACK" EFFORT.

One of the ex-champions who made a heroic attempt to come back, and failed, was Jim Corbett. Jim failed to get a return match with Bob Fitzsimmons, who knocked him out. Jeffries won the title from Bob, and Corbett fought Jeffries.

Corbett trained ten months for that fight, and came back in great condition and with all the speed and skill of his championship days. He eluded and out-boxed Jeffries until the twenty-third round, when big Jim chased Corbett furiously, cornered him and knocked him cold.

SHARKEY CREATES A PRECEDENT.

The appointment of Sharkey as substitute should either Dempsey or Tunney fail to enter the ring for the big fight on September 22 is something new in boxing, and one wonders what is behind it.

One thing it shows is that Sharkey is not considered to be eliminated from all chance at the title by his defeat by Dempsey. His appointment as substitute means that the winner of the Dempsey-Tunney scrap will almost certainly be matched against Sharkey in the near future. Still, interesting side issues are raised. What will happen if Tunney is the man to fail to enter the ring? Presumably Dempsey and Sharkey would fight for the title between them and Tunney would automatically forfeit his crown.

IRISH OPEN GOLF.

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL LEADS.

Port Marnock Yesterday. The 20-year-old professional and old Dulwich College boy, who led the qualifiers with 13 and 14, Smith returned 14 and 14, Captain 15 and 16, Ray 17 and 16, C. Whitecombe 18 and 16, Duncan 18 and 16, Melhorn 17 and 17, Nahbott 18 and 15, and British 17 and 16. Nahbott's 18 and 15, and British

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

IRISH WRITERS.

EXPERIENCES OF A LITERARY MAN.

Those who read Stephen Gwynn's very fascinating book, "Experiences of a Literary Man," which is published by Messrs. Thornton and Butterworth at 21s. net, are advised to make a point of keeping it company with "Autobiographies" by W. B. Yeats, which is published by Messrs. Macmillan at 10s. net, because one book frequently will be found to have some bearing upon the other. Both writers were contemporaries, and during their eventful careers often came into friendly contact, so that Gwynn, in his "Experiences," makes frequent references to Yeats as well as to his father, while Yeats on more than one occasion has something to say of Stephen Gwynn.

Stephen Gwynn tells us in his opening chapter that he was brought up to think himself Irish "without question or qualification," but that the "new Nationalism prefers to describe me and the like of me as 'Anglo-Irish.'" "A. E."—the pen-name of George Russell—regards Stephen Gwynn as the "Anglo-Irishman par excellence." Possibly the Anglo portion of the hyphenated description accounts for the author's broadmindedness, for his toleration, and for the absence of rabidness in his very absorbing "Experiences." I rather think that Mr. Gwynn regrets having the word "Anglo" added to his Irish tag, although he confesses to a long acquaintance with London, and he consoles himself with a "still, if you put me on any Irish lake or river with a red in my hand, I recognise that I am somehow at home."

Mr. Gwynn, after a period when he was sent "to try his luck at Oxford," and when he met such interesting people as Quiller-Couch, Gilbert Murray, MacColl, Cosmo Gordon Lang—who became Archbishop of York, to the indignation of his friend Gwynn—William Morris, Hyndman, Walter Pater, Dean Liddell and his daughters, one of whom sat for "Alice in Wonderland," and when he finally reached London by way of Dublin, the London of the 'eighties and 'nineties, when so much achievement was in flux, and when the egemor obscura of literary and artistic life offered for inspection so many strange and interesting personalities. Mr. Gwynn writes sympathetically and interestingly of this period, and introduces us to many a striving soul who has since helped to make history. There are two portraits in his book which stand out with remarkable prominence, one of Mary Kingsley, whose work in Africa is still remembered, and the other of that fine Irish cleric, Father Healy.

Lovers of the best in literature will be grateful to Mr. Gwynn for his readable and recommendable book, which contains many interesting illustrations.

Mr. W. B. Yeats's Memoirs, which he calls "Autobiographies," make a settled, definite appeal. They are intimate and frank, and they show that the author, veteran of Irish literature as he is, is not easily fortified against modern influences. In fact, occasionally it suggests that the work of a fellow countryman, James Joyce, has made some impression upon him, especially as his "Autobiographies" have a good deal in common with Joyce's auto-biographical memoir which was published some two to three years ago.

But there is something greater, something more human and more appealing about "Autobiographies," because Mr. Yeats does not go out of his way to introduce what, for want of a better term, I will describe as literary discords. The story of his childhood, set down with an almost inspired appreciation of a child's viewpoint, of his family and of his school days, is told with a narrative charm Yeats has made peculiarly his own. He makes us see himself with a friendly stable boy loafing in the hayloft and reading Orange rhymes, from which he derived "the pleasure of rhyme for the first time"—a strange found for a muse so national as that of Mr. Yeats to have derived its early nourishment. His portraits of his

father and mother are sympathetically drawn pictures and exercised on me a similar appeal to that of Alexander Irvine's wonderfully limned "Mother," in "My Lady of the Chimney Corner."

We follow his early youth in Hammersmith, his school days and his years at Bedford Park with particular interest—at least I did—because Hammersmith, with Norman Shaw's chosen village, were familiar spots to me, and even now I can see Carmel Robinson's church, St. Michael of All Angels, standing out in its floridity of red brick.

In later life we happen upon the great ones in drama, art and literature, and perhaps the most vivid recollection of this period will be found in Mr. Yeats's portrait of Aubrey Beardsley, a portrait full of deep understanding and of sympathy. Another portrait, impressively painted in words, is that of John Singe, the Irish dramatist who made so great a name in so short a time. Mr. Yeats's last words are written in appreciation of Singe and of Lady Gregory, who has done so much for the Irish theatre, and who is still a vital influence.

Mr. Yeats's interesting memoirs are illustrated by etchings, photographs, and by a reproduction in colour from a painting by his father.—J. L. in Johannesburg "Sunday Times."

JAPANESE ROYALTY.

WILL PUBLISH A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

TOKYO, July 31.

The Princes and Princesses of Japan, who are a most exclusive set and who are looked upon by the common people as of divine origin, have announced that they intend to try their hand at journalism. Their first effort will be the publication of monthly magazine. This publication, however, will not have much circulation because it is to be distributed only among the Imperial Family and Princes and Princesses of the Blood.

The purpose of the magazine, it is said, is the improvement of knowledge and promotion of intimacy among the royal families.

Prince and Princess Kanin, Prince and Princess Kuni, Prince Chichibu, Prince Takamatsu—the last two, the brothers of the Emperor—together with other members of the Imperial Family are expected to write for the publication on various topics, such as travels, history and poems.

The Imperial monthly is to be

in charge of Prince Yamashina,

a bachelor of arts and the only

Imperial Prince who ever graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University.

LITERARY "PIRACY."

To Be Stopped In France.

M. Edouard Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux Arts, has introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies a Bill against the "pirating" of literary efforts. Under the terms of his bill the works of writers would be inviolate for 50 years after an author's death and for a half-century thereafter. Producers and publishers must pay 6 per cent. tax to a general fund. This fund, to be administered by officials chosen by the State shall be used for the amelioration of adverse conditions among writers and artists. Article I. of the measure provides that "the objects of the fund are to aid by allowances, prizes and travelling scholarships, purchase of works and other means the work of writers, scientists and artists; to found institutions in favour of letters and the arts and sciences, notably municipal theatres and institutions of popular education; to aid French undertakings for the publishing or republishing of works presenting literary scientific or artistic interest and to assure protection of the rights of authors and their works."

Father and mother are sympathetically drawn pictures and exercised on me a similar appeal to that of Alexander Irvine's wonderfully limned "Mother," in "My Lady of the Chimney Corner."

We follow his early youth in Hammersmith, his school days and his years at Bedford Park with particular interest—at least I did—because Hammersmith, with Norman Shaw's chosen village, were familiar spots to me, and even now I can see Carmel Robinson's church, St. Michael of All Angels, standing out in its floridity of red brick.

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Mr. Yeats's interesting memoirs are illustrated by etchings, photographs, and by a reproduction in colour from a painting by his father.—J. L. in Johannesburg "Sunday Times."

THE CLASSICS.

HOW THEY WERE PUBLISHED.

TOKYO, July 31.

Thackeray told us that all the capital a writer needs is six-penny-worth of paper, a pen, and a penny bottle of ink. The cheapness and profusion of writing materials which nowadays obtain would have been the envy of the ancients could they have known our advantages.

The most ancient method of writing was on clay tablets, bricks, and tables of stone. Even the Assyrians and Babylonians possessed astonishing libraries.

The library of Sargon at Agade contained thousands of volumes, including works on astronomy and astrology, and many books of fables. The characters were impressed with a metal stylus on soft clay tablets, which were then baked in the sun or in a kiln.

Leaves and bark were constantly used by writers. The prophecies of the Sibyl were written on leaves. There were several copies of the Bible written on palm leaves, and some can still be seen in museums. Hence the derivation of the leaf of a book.

What Four Walls Told.

In the Book of Job mention is made of writing on stone and on sheets of lead. The law of Moses was written on stone. Hesiod's works were written on leaden tables and then rolled up like a cylinder. When the Greeks were merely shepherds, they put down their songs with thorns and awls on leather. Bronze tables were used for their laws and more important records.

The early Icelanders wrote upon walls; and one Olaf built a house on the banks and spars of which he had engraved the history of his own and more ancient times. Another northern hero had nothing other than his own chair and bed with which to hand down his own heroic acts. The Arabs had the shoulder blades of sheep and a knife for writing materials. They carved these bones, and then tied them together and hung them up. These early inventions led to the discovery of tablets of wood; and as cedar is lasting, this wood was used for chests to preserve the writings of some importance. Hence arose the well known tag, "Worthy to be written on cedar."

Forbidden Pens.

The writers wrote with an iron bodkin. This stylus was sharp at one end to write with, and blunt at the other in order to make erasures. But after a time the Romans forbade the use of these implements because they came in so handy as weapons. Writers are notoriously touchy, and an iron stylus could easily give point to a heated literary argument.

Pumice was used to smooth the roughness of parchment when this came into use, or to sharpen the reeds that were split like our pens when these took the place of the adaptable stylus. With the passing of time, the art of writing consisted in painting with divers kinds of ink. This was done upon linen and infrequently upon the skins of serpents. Indeed it is said that the Iliad and the Odyssey were written in letters of gold on the skins of these reptiles.

Papyrus and Parchment.

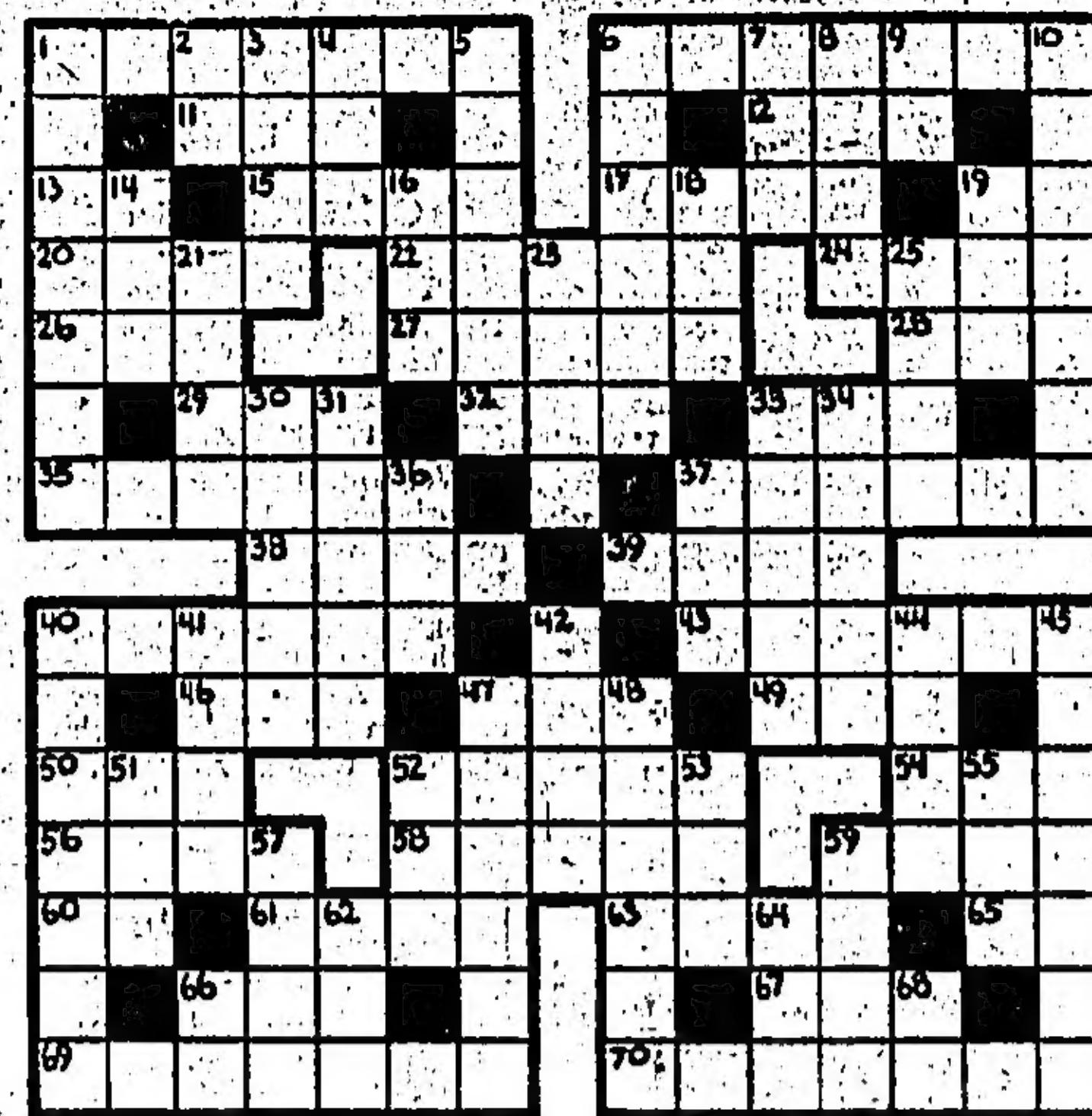
When the Egyptians used for writing the bark of a reed called papyrus, it came into general use because it was so convenient; but after the eighth century parchment took its place because it lasted longer.

The books of the ancients were

rolled up on a pin and placed

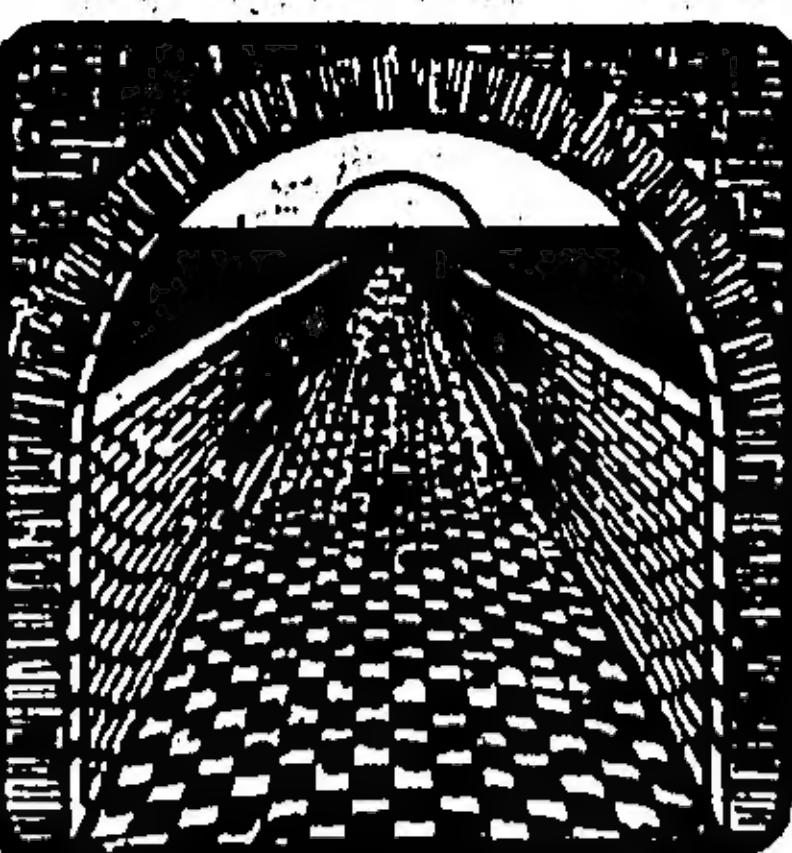
DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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THREE ROADS.

COMMUNISM—FASCISM—
NATIONALISM.

Hankow, July 20.

Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Communications of the Nationalist Government at Wuhan, has written an article entitled "The Only Road of the Nationalist Revolution," which points out that the Chinese Revolution is now at the cross roads, and that the path it chooses to follow will be of vital importance to its future. Mr. Sun explains the menace of Fascism and Bolshevism in China to-day, and declares that both should be fought against. The only path the Revolution should follow, the Minister stresses, is that of the Three People Principles as prepared by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. A translation of Mr. Sun's article is given below:

The Only Road.

"The Kuomintang of China with forty years experience has its own principles, objects and institutions. It has also its own reasoning and plans. In a word, the Kuomintang has its own road to walk on."

"The Kuomintang of China is the only leader of the Chinese Nationalist Revolution, its mission being to lead all the oppressed people of China to fight a political battle to make the Revolution a success."

"Revolution is to break the old surroundings and to create new ones. Therefore, besides getting a clear conception of the things we want to break up, we must have a definite plan for construction. With regard to these two points, the Kuomintang has long ago shaped its policy."

For the destruction side, two slogans have been adopted, namely (1) Down with Imperialism and (2) Down with Militarism.

With regard to construction, the Kuomintang wants to build a nation in accordance with the Three People Principles, the Principles of National Construction and the Methods of National Construction, as laid down by the late Tsungli.

"Since its reorganisation and up to the present time, the Kuomintang in following the Three People Principles Road pointed out by the Tsungli, and adopting the various policies and programmes laid down by him, has worked hard continually and has never altered the original ambitions of the Tsungli."

"During the recent years, the imperialists have created various rumours such as they practise 'Communism' and 'Bolshevism.' This has been done to fool the people. This requires strenuous efforts to repudiate. Lately the Chinese Communist Party made an assertion to the effect that the Kuomintang will beat a retreat with reaction. At this point, we must needs explain again to the people of the country the real attitude of our Party."

Reaction at Crossroad.

"The Chinese Nationalist Revolutionary Movement has now come to a crossroad. From this point, we have three roads to choose. If we walk on a wrong road, we will land the Chinese Nationalist Revolution into hopeless difficulties. Our revolutionary people, what road are you really going to travel?"

The First Road—Fascism.

"The first road turns to the extreme right and leads to Fascism. Chiang Kai-shek is already walking on this path. Seeing that the imperialists have contrived to launch a joint attack and fearing the rising power of the masses, Chiang wants to compromise with the imperialists and to unite with the foreign-slave-capitalist class on the one hand, and on the other to destroy the peasant and labour organisations and to massacre the members of the Communist Party. In this way, he hopes to have his position strengthened. But we must remember if we allow the political and economic foundations of the Imperialists to exist in China forever, and at the same time oppress the peasants and labourers, the rights of the State will in the future fall into the hands of the foreign-slave-capitalist class. Then, not only will the hope for national and racial independence and freedom not be realised, but the democratic rule of the people cannot come about. And the poverty-stricken peasants and workers will continue to be under the oppression of foreign political and economic forces. Their conditions will not be improved. This is contrary to the Three People Principles, and therefore we are determined not to walk on this path."

The Second Road—Three People Principles.

"The third road is the big road leading to the Three People Principles as laid down by the late Tsungli. This road is what we used to travel. We must continue to walk upon it with bravery."

"It is not necessary to explain here in detail the writings of the late Tsungli. In simple language, the Tsungli wished the Kuomintang to be the only leader of the Revolution and called on the revolutionary people of the country to unite with the people of the world that treat us with equality to fight bravely against Imperialism."

First Period.

"The first period is a period of military activities. Internally, it

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Later, Lenin realised that industry in Russia had not reached the proper period of prosperity for this and that the road leading to rule by the labouring propertyless class was not feasible. Then the joint rule by peasant and labour classes was advocated. Recently the Third International issued a mandate to the Chinese Communist Party announcing its decision to unite the peasants, workers and small capitalists in the Chinese Revolution. We know, however, that this is merely a temporary scheme of the Communists to seize power by uniting the masses. It is the plan of the Communists to eventually put the Communism form of government in China.

As to whether such views of the Communists are right or wrong we need not bother now. But are present conditions in China to permit the Communists to carry out in China what they did in Russia? "Let us first discuss the labouring class. China is a country exceedingly backward in industry. Modern industrial enterprises in China to-day are worse than those in Russia before its Revolution. With the exception of the few foreign-owned factories in the coastal or river ports, industrial enterprises in this country are still in the middle ages. With modern industry failing to develop, the number of propertyless forms only a very small percentage of the population of the country. If the rule by the propertyless class and the conflict with the interests of the other classes of the people must be insisted upon, then our road is not clear. A vivid illustration of this is the change of policy in Russia after the Revolution when Lenin advocated an alliance with the peasants.

"With regard to the peasants, it must be remembered that present agrarian conditions in China to-day are also vastly different from those in Russia before its Revolution. As compared with China, Russia consisted of great areas and but a small population. Most of its land was in the hands of a very few landlords of the nobility. Therefore, after the Revolution, satisfactory results were realised by confiscating all the land and distributing it to the peasants. In China, most of the peasants own land. There are few landlords who actually own over a thousand mu of land. Moreover, in the various provinces, farming land is little but population is large. Even according to investigations of the Communists, every peasant in Hunan will only get less than three mu of farming land if confiscation and redistribution of land is effected. It can be seen then that such redistribution of land in China does not solve the problem of the living of the farmers.

"Therefore, if we really submit to the leadership of the Third International and resort to radical methods practising the rule by workers and peasants, bringing about a Bolshevik Terror and creating great changes and chaos in society, the result would be a reactionary massacre on a large scale. Old economic systems would be destroyed and with new economic systems as yet unformed, serious chaos through the country would be inevitable. It would be easier then for the Imperialists to suppress us by means of force, bringing the Nationalist Revolution onto the road that leads to failure.

"Therefore, the road leading to Communism is not only contrary to the Three People Principles, but is also a fatal road, which we dare not follow."

The Third Road—Fascism.

"The third road is the big road leading to the Three People Principles as laid down by the late Tsungli. This road is what we used to travel. We must continue to walk upon it with bravery."

"It is not necessary to explain here in detail the writings of the late Tsungli. In simple language, the Tsungli wished the Kuomintang to be the only leader of the Revolution and called on the revolutionary people of the country to unite with the people of the world that treat us with equality to fight bravely against Imperialism."

First Period.

"The first period is a period of military activities. Internally, it

CHANG ANGRY.

JAPAN TO OPEN CONSULATE
IN KIRIN.

Peking, Aug. 2. The dispute arising from the decision of the Japanese government to establish a consulate at Linkiang, Kirin, threatens to become a serious issue between Japan and China, according to reports from Chinese sources.

Public and civic organizations in Linkiang have organised an association known as "the Anti-Japanese Consulate Society." This association has been bombarding the Waichiaopu with telegrams during the past few days, requesting that an energetic protest be lodged with the Japanese Legation in Peking, and that representations also should be made to the Tokyo Foreign Office through Minister Wang Yung-pao.

It is stated that the Tokyo Foreign Office has appointed Mr. Tanaka to be the first Japanese Consul in Linkiang and that Mr. Tanaka has arrived on the south bank of the Yalu River with 500 troops, nine machine-guns and two field guns. Thousands of Chinese are gathered on the northern bank to prevent the Japanese crossing the stream.

The Autung Taoyia has filed several protests with the Japanese consul in Autung, but recently the consul refused to accept further communications from the Chinese authorities on the ground that the Tokyo Foreign Office has decided that the case should be settled between the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden and the Fengtian Civil Governor.

The Japanese government contends that the establishment of a Japanese consulate in Linkiang is necessary if the activities of Korean political malcontents are to be checked. Linkiang is separated from Korea only by the Yalu river.

Dictator Chang Tao-lin is said to be indignant at the stand of Japan and supporting the attitude of the Linkiang associations.

"Kuo Wen".

Owing to the recent agitation, the collection of the Shanghai General Municipal Tax for the quarter ending September 30 has been seriously delayed.

must overthrow the power of the militarists and the corrupt officials and build a revolutionary united power of the Party. Externally, it must overthrow all the special privileges enjoyed by the Imperialists in China, and abolish all the unequal treaties, so as to obtain for China its state and racial freedom in the family of nations.

Second Period.

"The second period is a period of political training. Politically, we must train the people of all classes so that they can actually exercise their Four Rights. Then by means of the village people's conference, district people's conference, provincial people's conference and to the National people's conference, the building of political rights of the people can be completed.

"Economically, we must use all our national resources to develop the national capital and to build a sound national economic foundation, so as to enable the people to progress on the path of new industries. The benefits which will be derived from these new industries will belong to the people of the country. Then plans will be carried out for limiting capital and for equal distribution of land, in order to prevent big capital and big landlords from coming into existence. With regard to the land problem, the government can promulgate land laws, land tax laws, etc. It is not necessary to have violence on the part of the peasants. Political and lawful methods should be adopted to effect the equal distribution of land, so as to make the 'Farmers All Have Land' principle a fact. In this way, the problem of the economic life of the people will be solved.

Third Period.

"The third period is a period of Constitution. Then, the central power will be handed to the National Citizens Conference, so that the government elected by the people can be brought about. This is the road the late Tsungli instructed us to walk upon.

"In the above, it is made clear that the first road should not and will not be followed by the Kuomintang of China; that the second road should not and will not be followed by the Kuomintang of China. The third road is the only bright road for the Kuomintang to walk on.

The Final Goal.

"The only thing for us to do is to proceed bravely on the road originally designated. Then we can break up the plot of the imperialists to suppress the Chinese Revolution by force. Thus we can frustrate the attempt of the reactionary Fascist forces to change the direction of the Revolution. And finally we can avert the Bolsheviks precipitated by the destructive but non-destructive Communists.

"All revolutionary people—you must understand that the road followed by the Kuomintang is your only salvation. Do not look to the right nor to the left. Follow this one road and proceed bravely until you reach the goal of the Principles of National Construction and the establishment of a State based on the Three People Principles."

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